

An Investigation of Sexual Narcissism
As a Predictor of Sexual Assault

A Thesis Presented for
the Master of Research Psychology Degree
University Of Tennessee, Chattanooga

Rachel Johnson
May 2009

Certification of Final Defense of Thesis/Dissertation
The Graduate School
The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

This is to certify that

Rachel Johnson
VVY635

A candidate for the Master of Research Psychology Degree

Passed

The defense of

An Investigation of Sexual Narcissism
As a Predictor of Sexual Assault

April 28th 2009

Committee Names and Signatures

Name (Chairperson)

Signature

Name (Chairperson)

Signature

Name (Chairperson)

Signature

Submit by the last day of finals to The Graduate School, 104 Race Hall, Dept 5305

Copyright © 2009 by Rachel Johnson
All rights reserved.

Acknowledgements

While I may get the credit for this research there have been countless people who have helped me get to this point, and I would like to make it clear that I could not have made it this far without your help. First, I must thank Jennifer Gardner Cummings for allowing me access to the sexual offender treatment program that she facilitates as well as surveying the men which attend the group. I want to thank the professors of the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, including Dr. Ozbek who, more than once, came up with a brilliant idea to save my thesis; Dr. Ourth for supporting my overly ambitious research ideas; and of course my thesis committee for making this research possible. I would also like to acknowledge Grisel Garcia whom graciously opened her home to me while I was in Chattanooga. Most of all, I want to thank my parents who never gave up on me and supported every decision I made regardless of whether or not they agreed with it. Lastly, I want to thank all of my friends who listened patiently to me when I was stressing out or complaining about this thesis.

Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to my parents, Brenda Gordon and Terry Johnson, who have pushed me towards excellence, envisioned great things for me, respected the path that I have chosen to travel, and above all never allowed me to settle.

Thank you.

Abstract

While narcissism has been linked to aggression, studies directly examining the relationship of narcissism with sexual aggression have yielded inconsistent results. This is likely due to the global measures of narcissism used. These measures are not sensitive to whether the components of narcissism are activated in sexual versus non-sexual domains. This study examined sexual narcissism as a predictor of rape myth acceptance, which has been consistently related to sexual aggression. In addition, the researcher attempted to show that sexual narcissism is a unique predictor of sexual aggression. This was done in three phases. Phase 1 demonstrated that sexual narcissism is a predictor of rape myth acceptance. This was done by surveying male college students on their sexual attitudes and behaviors, while phase 2 illustrated that sexual narcissism can predict sexual aggression. Once again, this was done by surveying male college students. Finally, phase 3 consisted of convicted male sex offenders who were participating in a compulsory treatment program. Researchers illustrated that men who had higher levels of sexual narcissism would also report more accounts of past sexual aggression and a greater likelihood of participating in future sexual aggression than men who reported lower levels of sexual narcissism.

Key words: Sexual Assault, Rape, Narcissistic Personality

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction	Error! Bookmark not defined.	1
Chapter 2 Literature Review		6
Chapter 3 Methods		12
Chapter 4 Study 1.....		14
Chapter 5 Study 2.....		23
Chapter 6 Study 3.....		29
Chapter 7 Final Discussion.....		38
List of References		40
Appendix.....		54
Vita.....		76

List of Tables

Table 1 Correlations for RMA- Study 1.....	47
Table 2 Correlations: Controlling for SN - Study1.....	48
Table 3 Correlations: Controlling for RMA- Study 1.....	49
Table 4 Correlations Among Predictor of Sexual Assault: Study 3	50
Table 5 Correlation for Predictors of SN: Study 3.....	51

List of Figures

Figure 1. Correlations for RMA- Study 1.....	52
Figure 2. Correlations for SN - Study1.....	53
Figure 3. Correlations: Controlling for RMA- Study 1.....	54
Figure 4. Correlations: Controlling for SN- Study 1.....	55
Figure 5. Regression of SN onto: Sexual Aggression–Study 2.....	56
Figure 6. Correlations among predictor of sexual assault: Study 3.....	57
Figure 7. Distribution of RMA means: Study 3.....	58

Chapter 1

Introduction

Rates of Sexual Assault

Sexual assault has become a serious social problem for our country. In the United States, one out of five women is raped in her lifetime (e.g., Koss, Gidycz, & Wisniewski, 1987; Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000), and over 50% of women have experienced some type of sexual assault (Koss et al., 1987). In 2007, there were 248,300 victims aged thirteen and older of rape, attempted rape, or sexual assault in the United States (Department of Justice, <http://www.ojp.gov/bjs/abstract/saycrle.htm>). In addition, nearly 25% of men admit to verbally or physically coercing a woman into unwanted sexual activity (Abbey, et al., 2002; Koss et al., 1987; White & Smith, 2004); and approximately 15% of men admit to having participated in behavior that meets the legal definition of rape or attempted rape (e.g., Abbey, McAuslan, & Ross, 1998; Koss, Gidycz, & Wisniewski, 1987; Loh, Gidycz, Lobo, & Luthra, 2005; White & Smith, 2004). Additionally, if guaranteed that they would not be punished, nearly one third of men admit to at least some probability of forcing sexual activity on a woman in the future (e.g., Abbey et al., 1998; Check & Malamuth, 1983; Greendlinger & Byrne, 1987; Malamuth, 1981, 1989; Osland, Fitch, & Willis, 1996). These figures are staggering; especially when the high percentage of unreported sexual assault is considered.

In their article addressing the economic costs of sexual assault Lori Post et al. suggest that the percentage of unreported rape may be as high as 50- 90%

(2002). These high figures are supported by recent research, including a longitudinal study by Kilpatrick et al (1992) which found that 84 % of participants who identified themselves as rape victims did not report the crime. The National Crime Victimization Surveys conducted in 1994, 1995, and 1998 also indicate that only 32% of sexual assaults against persons 12 or older were reported to law enforcement. This low rate of reporting leads to the conclusion that the approximate 265,000 convicted sex offenders under the authority of corrections agencies in the United States (Greenfeld,1997) represent less than 10% of all sex offenders living in communities nationwide.

Costs Associated with Sexual Assault

Human Costs.

Due to these lofty rates of occurrence, both the human costs as well as the economic cost of sexual assault are extremely high for both the victims and perpetrators. While the actual assault may last only minutes, victims are often left with lasting distress. According to the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN), victims of sexual assault are 3 times more likely to suffer from depression, 6 times more likely to suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, 13 times more likely to abuse alcohol, 26 times more likely to abuse drugs, and 4 times more likely to contemplate suicide than their peers. It is estimated that 5% of rapes result in pregnancy.

According to the Bureau of Justice (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/crimoff.htm#sex>), “on a given day in 1994, there were approximately 234,000 offenders convicted of rape or sexual assault under the care, custody, or control of

corrections agencies” in the United States. Furthermore, 40% of released sex offenders who allegedly committed another sex crime perpetrated the new offense within a year from their prison discharge date. As of December 10, 2007, The Tennessee Department of Corrections (<http://www.tennessee.gov/correction/faq.html>) had a total of 19,523 inmates incarcerated in Tennessee's adult institutions. Nearly 15% (14.83%) of these inmates were serving time for sex offenses (includes charges of Rape, Aggravated Rape, Aggravated Sexual Battery, and other sexual offenses). This translates into roughly 2,895.26 inmates.

Economic Costs.

The economic costs of sexual assault to victims incorporate a wide range of factors including but not limited to medical costs, therapy costs, pay loss due to time off of work, and legal fees. In a 2002 national survey “14% of rape and sexual assault victims lost time from work as a result of their victimization; and 28 % of them lost between 6-10 days.” (National Crime Victimization Survey, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002, Tables 87, 89). The Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates that “the total cost of sexual assault to victims was \$18 million in 2002” (National Crime Victimization Survey, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002, Table 82). During the 2006-2007 fiscal year, the average cost to house a Tennessee Department of Corrections inmate (non death row) per day was \$60.84. This equals \$22,206.60 a year per inmate. That amount translates into \$176,147 a day and over \$64 million a year for inmates convicted of sexual offenses in the state of Tennessee.

Recidivism and Treatment of Offenders

Due to the difficult nature of sexual assault research, the true recidivism rates are unknown; however, most studies indicate that the recidivism rate for rapists is between 7 and 35%. Hanson and Bussiere (1998) report an overall recidivism rate for all categories of sex offenders at 13%. Grumfeld and Noreik (1986) found a 10 % recidivism rate for rapists. During a follow up study of sex offenders released from a maximum-security psychiatric institution in California, Sturgeon and Taylor (1980), found that 19% were reconvicted of a rape within five years, the majority of which were recommitted during the first year. These rates were slightly higher at 28% among released offenders who were not diagnosed with a mental disorder. A more recent study found that, after four years, rapists had a recidivism rate of 28% for a sex offense and 43% had a conviction for another violent offense (Rice, Harris, and Quinsey.1990). Once again, the true recidivism rates cannot be determined due to the under reporting of the crimes, and are most likely much higher. Marshall and Barbaree (1990) compared official records of a sample of sex offenders with “unofficial” sources of data such as polygraph examinations. The authors found that the number of subsequent sex offenses revealed through unofficial sources was 2.4 times higher than the number that was recorded in official reports. In addition, additional research using information gained through polygraph examinations, from a sample of imprisoned sex offenders with on average fewer than two known victims, found that these offenders actually had an average of 110 victims and 318 offenses (Ahlmeyer, Heil, McKee, and English, 2000). Another polygraph study found that a sample of

incarcerated sex offenders actually had extensive criminal backgrounds and had been committing sex crimes for an average of 16 years before being caught (Ahlmeyer, English, and Simons, 1999).

The main meta-analysis of treatment outcome studies has discovered a small, but significant treatment effect of an 8% reduction in the recidivism rate for offenders who complete treatment (Hall, 1995). However, research also indicates that sex offenders who fail to complete treatment programs are at an increased risk for both sexual and general recidivism (Hanson and Bussiere, 1998). Given the small success of completed treatment programs we as a society need to work on preventing sexual assault rather than treating the offenders after the fact. If we can better understand the variables that predict sexual assault then we can take steps to develop a preventive early intervention program, which in turn, would help lower both the human and economic costs associated with sexual assault.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

Predictors of Sexual Aggression

Narcissism.

With sexual assault being this prominent, some researchers have suggested that the personality trait narcissism could be an indicator for the risk of sexual aggression (Baumeister, Catanese, & Wallace 2002). Narcissism is defined as a personality characterized by tendencies toward exploiting others, a general lack of empathy for others, a pervasive pattern of grandiosity, and an excessive need for admiration (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). The revised fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (American Psychiatric Association) characterizes narcissists as having an exaggerated sense of self importance and uniqueness, an unreasonable sense of entitlement, a craving for admiration, exploitive tendencies towards others, deficient empathy, and arrogance. In addition, narcissists are highly motivated to uphold their own and others' opinions of themselves as exceptional beings.

Narcissism could be a likely predictor to sexual aggression because men may feel that women are obligated to perform sexual favors due to their (men's) exaggerated sense of entitlement. In addition, the low empathy that is a characteristic of narcissism would prevent the perpetrator from having much if any concern over the woman's experience. Lastly, a narcissist's magnified view of themselves could lead to a seemingly realistic belief that the woman actually wanted to engage in the sexual activity. In recent studies (Bushman, Bonacci, van Dijk, & Baumeister, 2003), narcissism has been linked with higher behavioral

traits, such as sexual coercion, that serve as predictors to sexual aggression. In addition, Bushman et al. found that narcissistic men rated films depicting male on female rape as “more enjoyable, entertaining, and sexually arousing” than men who were not narcissistic (p.1045).

While narcissism has been linked to aggression in empirical studies (Bushman, Bonacci, van Dijk, & Baumeister, 2003), research attempting to directly connect narcissism and sexual aggression has resulted in conflicting results. Mischel and Shoda (1995) suggest that this could result from the universal measures of narcissism used. The author’s imply that universal measures are not perceptive enough to determine whether the cognitive components of narcissism were activated in sexual domains. In order to better understand the role of narcissism in contributing to male sexual aggression, we need to look at a domain that is more confined and relevant to the situational circumstances that surround sexual aggression. Sexual narcissism attempts to determine an individual’s endorsement of egotistic traits within a sexual domain.

Sexual Narcissism.

David Hurlbert (1991) describes sexual narcissism as an egocentric pattern of sexual interaction (p. 279). Indicators of sexual narcissism may be “long term enduring patterns of chronic relationship intimacy dysfunction; preoccupation with sex; negative attitudes towards sex; low levels of sexual satisfaction; traditional gender role attitudes; low self esteem, and an inability to experience empathy or emotional intimacy” (Hurlbert, 1994. p. 25). In addition, according to Wryobeck and Wiederman (1999) sexual narcissists typically possess “inflated views of self

as a superior sexual partner; along with a set of attitudes involving expected sex and a casual, pleasure orientation to sex” (p. 328).

Hurlbert first created a scale to measure sexual narcissism in order to better predict sexual aggression. Since the creation of his scale, sexual narcissism has been studied in a variety of populations. Hurlbert (1991) originally studied sexual narcissism in a clinical population of abusive military husbands and found that the group of abusive husbands had significantly higher scores of sexual narcissism than their non-abusive counterparts. Laura Widman (Widman, L., & McNulty, J. K.; 2009) found that sexual narcissism was significantly associated with both past sexual aggression, as well as the likelihood of future sexual aggression. In addition, the Sexual Narcissism Scale (SNS) completely matched and exceeded the predictive value of the more universal Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) in predicting both past and future likelihood of sexual aggression.

Rape Myth Acceptance.

One variable that has been consistently related to sexual aggression in men is acceptance of rape myths, defined as “attitudes and beliefs that are generally false but are widely and persistently held, and that serve to deny and justify male sexual aggression against women” (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1994, p.134). Greater acceptance of rape myths have been related to prior history of sexually aggressive behavior (e.g., DeGue & DiLillo, 2004; Muehlenhard & Linton, 1988) and to greater behavioral intentions to rape in the future (e.g., Check & Malamuth, 1985; Hamilton & Yee, 1990). Also, rape myths have predicted sexual aggression in at least two longitudinal studies (Lanier, 2001; Loh et al., 2005). Because rape myths are strongly related to sexual assault, if we can understand the factors that relate to

rape myth acceptance then we may begin to take steps to dispel these beliefs and reduce rates of sexual violence. Johnson (2007) found that men who were higher in sexual narcissism were more accepting of rape myths than men who reported lower levels of sexual narcissism. This was the first known study to test the important relationship between sexual narcissism and rape myth acceptance. Thus, one goal of the current study is to examine sexual narcissism as a predictor of rape myth acceptance since preliminary research has found that narcissistic men are more likely than other males to believe in rape myths.

Promiscuity.

Malamuth (1991) suggests that nonconforming behaviors such as aggression are likely to be expressed in various forms of sexual “acting out” involving short term, promiscuous relationships. In his 1991 article that developed a model for sexually aggressive men, Malamuth presents a profile of sexual aggressors. This model was characterized by certain developmental, current personality and behavioral characteristics, including a short-term noncommittal orientation to sexual relations. In addition, Malamuth found that interpersonal/promiscuous sex contributed to sexual aggression but did not contribute to non sexual aggression. Furthermore, sexual promiscuity has been positively correlated with coerciveness against women (Malamuth et al 1995). DeGue and DiLillo’s have found that individuals who report higher levels of Rape Myth Acceptance also report more lifetime sexual partners (2004). In addition, Wryobeck found that men who scored higher on the sexual narcissism measure were prone to have

reported greater numbers of recent sexual partners than men who were not high in sexual narcissism (1999).

Current Study

In this study, sexual aggression is defined as the use of hostile force or threat of force in order to make a woman participate in sexual activity which the man desires and the female actively refuses. Sexual activity includes vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse, oral sex, and insertion of foreign objects into the vaginal or anal cavities. Sexual narcissism is defined as an inflated sense of sexual skill, willingness to exploit people for sexual purposes, sexual entitlement, and low empathy for sexual partners. Since 90% of all rape victims in 2003 were female (RAINN), the current research is exclusively investigating male towards female aggression. This author also acknowledges that the male's experience may be considerably different from that of the female and the male's intention may not consciously be to harm the female.

Hypothesis 1: Men who have higher levels of sexual narcissism will also demonstrate greater rape myth acceptance compared to men low in sexual narcissism.

Hypothesis 2: Men who have higher levels of rape myth acceptance will report more lifetime number of sexual partners as well as a higher number of sexual partners in the previous year.

Hypothesis 3: Men who demonstrate higher levels of sexual narcissism will report higher numbers of lifetime sexual partners and more sexual partners within the last year.

Hypothesis 4: Men who have higher levels of rape myth acceptance will demonstrate less rape victim empathy, in addition, they will also be less willingness to label a date rape scenario as rape.

Hypothesis 5: Men who have higher levels of sexual narcissism will demonstrate less rape victim empathy, in addition, they will also be less willingness to label a date rape scenario as rape

Hypothesis 6: Men who have higher levels of sexual narcissism will report more accounts of past sexual aggression and a greater likelihood of participating in future sexual aggression than men who report lower levels of sexual narcissism.

Chapter 3

Methods

The overall goal of the current study was to further the research on sexual narcissism and sexual aggression by investigating the relationships between sexual narcissism, rape myth acceptance, past histories of sexual aggression, and the likelihood of future aggression. To do this, the researchers conducted the study in three distinct phases. In phase 1, a sample of male college students were surveyed on their sexual attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. The purpose of the first study is to test the relationship between rape myth acceptance as well as sexual narcissism and several factors that have been related to rape myth acceptance in other published studies. These factors include: lifetime number of sexual partners and number of sexual partners in the previous year (DeGue & DiLillo, 2004), rape victim empathy (Deitz et al., 1982), and willingness to label a date rape scenario as rape (Muehlenhard & MacNaughton, 1988; Norris & Cubbins, 1992). Additionally, we examined sexual narcissism as a unique predictor of rape myth acceptance due to the already established association between narcissism and rape myth acceptance as well as aggression. Bushman et al. (2003) found that narcissistic men are more likely to believe in rape myths. Narcissistic men are also more likely to demonstrate aggressive tendencies (Bushman & Baumeister, 1998). No known studies have examined sexual narcissism as a predictor of rape myths. Phase 2, attempts to show that in addition to predicting rape myth acceptance, sexual narcissism can also be a unique predictor of both past sexual aggression as well as the likelihood of future sexual aggression. This will be done by assessing the participant's histories of and current sexually aggressive behavior as well as

the participant's desire and or willingness to aggress in the future. This study was comprised of male college students. Finally phase 3 consisted of a sample of convicted sex offenders who are participating in a compulsory sex offender treatment program as a condition of their parole. The goals of phase 3 were to, first, determine if the relationships found in studies 1 and 2 between sexual narcissism and: rape myths acceptance, past sexual aggression, as well as the likelihood of future aggression would exist within a population of convicted sex offenders. The second goal was to further demonstrate the relationships between sexual narcissism and rape myth acceptance as well as sexual aggression.

Chapter 4

Study 1- Data

The purpose of study 1 is to test the relationship between rape myth acceptance and sexual narcissism. In addition, researchers wanted to examine the relationship between sexual narcissism and several factors that have been related to rape myth acceptance in other published studies. These factors include: lifetime number of sexual partners, number of sexual partners in the previous year, rape victim empathy, and willingness to label a date rape scenario as rape. Finally, researchers examined sexual narcissism as a unique predictor of rape myth acceptance due to the already established association between narcissism and rape myth acceptance as well as aggression.

Participants

Participants were 183 male college students enrolled in undergraduate psychology courses at a large southeastern university. Participants received extra credit in their respective course for their involvement. Due to the nature of this research 7 participants were excluded because they identified themselves as either homosexual (n=4) or bisexual (n=3). Thus, the final sample included 176 men between the ages of 18 and 27 ($M = 18.95$, $SD = 1.48$). With regard to participant race, the sample was predominantly Caucasian (82%, $n = 144$), but included participants who were African American (6%, $n = 11$), Asian American (6%, $n=10$), Native American (2%, $n=4$), and other races (1%, $n = 2$). Additionally, 64% ($n= 112$) of the sample had engaged in sexual intercourse on at least one occasion. Of the participants who had engaged in sexual activity, the mean number

of lifetime partners was 6 with a range of 1-36 and the mean number of sexual partners within the past year was 2 with a range of 0-18. Religious affiliation is as follows: 67% (n=118) were Protestant, 12.5% (n=22) were Catholic, 7% (12) were Other, and finally 12.5% (n=22) reported no religious affiliation.

Procedure

After approval from the university's Institutional Review Board, participants completed an anonymous paper and pencil survey in coed groups of 30 or fewer. Each data collection session was limited to one hour in length. Due to logistical issues, the data collectors were female. All completed surveys were assigned a randomly generated ID code so that participant names could not be linked to responses. In addition, participants were instructed to answer items honestly, stay seated until session was over, not to look around the room, and to ask the administrator if any item is unclear. Once the participants completed the survey, they were allowed to read or complete other work quietly until the session was over.

Measures

Demographics.

Participants completed a short demographics questionnaire which included inquiries about the individual's age, sexual orientation, relationship status, and ethnicity. This scale can be found in Appendix D (p 64).

Sexual Narcissism Scale (SNS).

The participant's level of sexual narcissism will be measured with the Sexual Narcissism Scale (SNS; Widman, 2007) which measures sexual narcissism

and was created especially for this research. The SNS consists of 20 items and a 1-5 likert scale. An example statement includes, “I am an exceptional sexual partner.” *Sexual Narcissism Scale* (Widman, L., & McNulty, J. K; 2009). Items 12 and 15 are reverse scored. Higher scores signify greater levels of sexual narcissism. Internal consistency for the full scale and each subscale was acceptable (full scale $\alpha = .82$; Sexual Exploitation $\alpha = .75$, Sexual Entitlement $\alpha = .85$; Low Sexual Empathy $\alpha = .76$; Sexual Skill $\alpha = .89$). This scale can be found in Appendix E(p 65).

Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance.

The IRMA-SF is a 20-item scale that assesses the degree to which men accept traditional myths about rape. Example items include, “If a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say that it was rape,” and “Men from nice middle-class homes almost never rape”. This version of the IRMA-SF also included three items to avoid response sets that were not scored with the final scale, leaving 17 scoreable items. All items were rated on a 7-point scale from (1) Strongly Disagree to (7) Strongly Agree, with higher scores indicating stronger acceptance of rape myths (Chronbach's $\alpha = .88$) This scale can be found in Appendix F(p 66).

Deitz Rape Empathy Scale (Deitz et al., 1982).

The Deitz rape empathy scale has 19 items, which assesses how individuals can relate to the experiences of a rape victim. All items are rated on a 1-7 likert scale from (1) Strongly Disagree to (7) Strongly Agree. The higher the score the more the participant can sympathize with a rape victim. An example sentence

would include: “I can really empathize with the helplessness a victim might feel during a rape if all of her attempts to resist the rape have failed.” This scale can be found in Appendix G (p 68).

Narrative.

This is a short narrative that describes a date rape scenario. Participants indicated how much the woman was responsible for the rape on 1 to 5 scale. The narrative can be found in Appendix H (p 69).

Sexual Behavior Questionnaire (SBQ).

This questionnaire will ask the individual if he or she has ever participated in certain high risk activities such as a one night stand or unprotected sex with a stranger. In addition, participants will be asked if they have ever used aggression as a means to gain sexual activity. This scale can be found in Appendix I(p 70).

Likelihood of Future Aggression (LFA).

An individual’s likelihood of future aggression will be measured by asking the participant “If you could be assured that no one would know, and that you could in no way be punished, how likely would you be to force a woman to have sex with you?” Participants will also be asked, “How likely are you to stop the first time a girl says 'no' to your sexual advances?” Answers will be arranged on a 1-5 likert scale; with one being highly unlikely and 5 being highly likely. This scale can be found in Appendix J(p 72).

Study 1- Results

Statistics

A bivariate correlation indicated that there was a significant positive correlation between rape myth acceptance and sexual narcissism ($r=.552$). Significant positive correlations ($p < .05$) were also found between sexual narcissism and the number of sexual partners in the past year ($r=.255$) as well as the lifetime number of sexual partners ($r=.308$). Negative significant correlations were found between sexual narcissism and rape victim empathy ($r = -.35$) and willingness to label a date rape scenario as rape ($r = -.36$). A simultaneous regression analysis found that rape empathy, rape myth acceptance, willingness to label a date-rape scenario as rape, and number of sexual partners within the past year accounted for 34% of the variance in sexual narcissism levels and rape myth acceptance ($t = 4.55, p < .000$) was significant in the final model.

In addition, the researcher found significant correlations between rape myth acceptance and: number of sexual partners in the last year ($r = .18$), rape victim empathy ($r = -.56$) as well as willingness to label a date rape scenario as rape ($r = -.44$). Rape myth acceptance and number of lifetime sexual partners was not significant. A simultaneous regression analysis found that rape empathy, sexual narcissism, willingness to label a date-rape scenario as rape, and number of sexual partners within the past year accounted for 48% of the variance in rape myth acceptance and three variables were significant in the final model: rape

empathy ($t = -6.37, p < .001$), sexual narcissism ($t = 3.43, p < .001$), willingness to label a date-rape scenario as rape ($t = -3.37, p < .001$).

Partial correlations were also conducted to further investigate the relationship between sexual narcissism and rape myth acceptance. Upon completion, the researcher was able to find significant correlations between rape myth acceptance and, the known predictor variables: rape victim empathy ($r = -.454$) as well as willingness to label a date rape scenario as rape ($r = -.335$) while controlling for sexual narcissism. When sexual narcissism was controlled for, the variables: the number of sexual partners within the past year as well as the lifetime number of sexual partners were both not significant. Interestingly, willingness to label a date rape scenario as rape ($r = -.186$) and total number of lifetime sexual partners ($r = .272$) were both significantly correlated with sexual narcissism when controlling for rape myth acceptance. The lifetime number of sexual partners and rape empathy were not significantly correlated with sexual narcissism when controlling for rape myth acceptance.

Results and Discussion

As hypothesized, there was a significant positive relationship between rape myth acceptance and sexual narcissism. Men who were higher in sexual narcissism were also more accepting of rape myths. This is the first known study to test this important relationship. This discovery is important because past research has shown a strong link between sexual aggression and rape myth acceptance. Once we understand the belief systems that increase rates of sexual assault than we can

take steps to dispel the beliefs. Sexual narcissism may be a unique contributor to sexual aggression and should be studied more.

In addition, sexual narcissism was positively related to both the number of sexual partners in the past year as well as the lifetime number of sexual partners. These variables have repeatedly been associated with higher levels of rape myth acceptance. Sexual narcissism was negatively related to rape victim empathy and willingness to label a date rape scenario as rape. In conclusion, men who were higher in sexual narcissism were also more likely to believe in rape myths as well as have a greater number of sexual partners while men who are higher in sexual narcissism are less likely to demonstrate rape victim empathy and they are less willing to label a date rape scenario as rape. These findings serve to further the apparent relationship between rape myth acceptance and sexual narcissism. When looking at the facets of sexual narcissism; an individual's level of rape victim empathy, rape myth acceptance, willingness to label a date-rape scenario as rape, and number of sexual partners within the past year accounted for 34% of the variance in displays of sexual narcissism. Rape myth acceptance was the most significant variable in our analysis.

Similar to previous research, this study found that rape victim empathy and willingness to label a date rape scenario as rape were negatively associated with acceptance of rape myths. Men who demonstrated higher levels of rape myth acceptance were less likely to display rape victim empathy or exhibit a willingness to label a date rape scenario as rape. Surprisingly, the number of lifetime sexual intercourse partners was not related to rape myth acceptance and the number of

sexual partners in the past year was only weakly related. Both variables have been correlated with rape myth acceptance in past research. This unexpected finding could illustrate the unique contribution of sexual narcissism as a predictor of sexual aggression.

The researcher also conducted partial correlations in order to further investigate the relationship between sexual narcissism and rape myth acceptance. The results found were not expected. When controlling for sexual narcissism, neither the number of sexual partners within the past year or the lifetime number of sexual partners were significant. Both of these variables have been shown to predict rape myth acceptance in previous studies. When controlling for rape myth acceptance, neither the lifetime number of sexual partners or rape empathy were significantly correlated with sexual narcissism. Both variables were significantly related to sexual narcissism in the bivariate correlations performed.

Interestingly, the only variable that was consistently correlated with either rape myth acceptance or sexual narcissism, when controlling for the other, was willingness to label a date rape scenario as rape. Once the researcher controlled for either rape myth acceptance or sexual narcissism, the previously related predictor variables: rape empathy, number of sexual partners within the last year, and lifetime number of sexual partners lost their significant correlations. This finding suggests that sexual narcissism and rape myth acceptance are much more dependent on each other than previously thought.

Limitations and Future Directions

This research relied heavily on self reporting and honesty as well as understanding cannot be assured. The sample was based on convenience and entirely composed of college students. The sample included a limited range of ages and was overwhelmingly Caucasian. The University is located in a highly religious community which may be related to the low number of participants who have ever engaged in intercourse in addition to affecting rape attitudes. Data collectors were female which could bias the participants' answers. In addition, female students were often in the same room as the male participants filling out a female version of the survey. Future researchers should attempt to limit bias by conducting the research in an all male population with a male data collector.

Sexual narcissism was significantly related to rape myths, a known predictor of sexual assault, in this study and should be further investigated in future research. Researchers should also continue to explore factors related to rape myth acceptance such as empathy and sexual narcissism, in more diverse samples as well as within populations of convicted sex offenders. Finally, based on the partial correlations, the apparently dependent relationship between rape myth acceptance and sexual narcissism should be investigated.

Chapter 5

Study 2- Data

The goal of study 2 was to demonstrate that sexual narcissism can be a unique predictor to both past sexual aggression as well as the propensity towards acts of future sexual aggression. In order to measure sexual aggression perpetrated in the past, researchers used Koss and colleagues' (Abbey, Parkhill, & Koss, 2005; Koss & Oros, 1982; Koss et al., 1987) well-validated Sexual Experiences Survey. Malamuth's (1981) future likelihood of forced sexual activity questions was used to assess the likelihood of future aggression.

Method

Participants were 182 college males enrolled in introductory psychology courses at a large southeastern university. Students received extra credit for their participation. Due to the subject matter of the research 4 participants were dropped from the analysis because of their indicated homosexual orientation. In addition, 11 participants were dropped because they did not complete the sexual aggression measures, failed to follow survey instructions, or left more than 10% of the measures blank. The final sample consisted of 163 college men between the ages of 18-35 ($M = 19.85$, $SD = 2.22$). Participants were primarily Caucasian (85.9%). Other races represented in the sample included African-American (6.7%), Asian American (1.8%), and Hispanic (1.2%). Nine participants did not provide racial information. A total of 74% participants had engaged in sexual intercourse on at least one occasion.

Procedure

After receiving approval from the university institutional review board, data were gathered through the use of an anonymous computer-based survey that was administered in a computer laboratory. Participants completed the survey in small groups of 20 students or less. Data collectors were female due to logistical issues. All data were assigned a randomly generated ID code so that participant names could not be linked to responses and participants were instructed to answer each item honestly, not to look around the room, and stay seated until the session was over.

Measures

Demographics.

Participants completed a short demographics questionnaire which included inquiries about the individual's age, sexual orientation, relationship status, and ethnicity.

Sexual Narcissism Scale (SNS).

The participant's level of sexual narcissism was measured with the Sexual Narcissism Scale (SNS; Widman, 2007) which measures sexual narcissism and was created especially for this research. The SNS consists of 20 items and a 1-5 likert scale. An example statement includes, "I am an exceptional sexual partner."

Sexual Narcissism Scale (Widman, L., & McNulty, J. K; Manuscript Under Review 2007). Items 12 and 15 are reverse scored. Higher scores signify greater levels of sexual narcissism. Internal consistency for the full scale and each

subscale was acceptable (full scale $\alpha = .82$; Sexual Exploitation $\alpha = .75$, Sexual Entitlement $\alpha = .85$; Low Sexual Empathy $\alpha = .76$; Sexual Skill $\alpha = .89$). This scale can be found in Appendix E(p 65).

Index of Sexual Narcissism.

The ISN is a 25-item measure of “egocentric sexual behaviors” (Hurlbert et al., 1994, p. 27). Sample items include, “In a relationship where I commit myself, sex is a right,” and “I think I am better at sex than most people my age.” All items were rated on a scale from 1 = Strongly Disagree to 5 = Strongly Agree, with higher scores indicating greater levels of sexual narcissism. Internal consistency in this sample was acceptable (Chronbach’s $\alpha = .86$). This scale can be found in Appendix K (p 73).

Past Sexual Aggression.

The number of past instances of sexual aggression was assessed with a version of Abbey et al.’s (2005) Sexual Experiences Scale (SES) that recently updated the original SES published by Koss and colleagues (e.g., Koss & Oros, 1982; Koss et al., 1987). The SES is a behaviorally specific measure that assesses the perpetration of male sexual aggression against women since the age of 14. In the current study, participants reported whether or not they had used six different tactics (i.e., arguments/pressure, lies/promises, guilt/anger, giving alcohol or drugs, taking advantage of an intoxicated woman, and using physical force) to engage in five different types of sexually aggressive behavior (i.e., fondling/kissing, attempted sex, oral sex, sexual intercourse, and anal sex/insertion of objects). Total

scores were computed by summing the total number of items endorsed; thus total scores that could range from 0 = no sexual aggression to 30 = using all six tactics to engage in all five sexually aggressive behaviors. This scale can be found in Appendix L (p 74).

Likelihood of Future Aggression (LFA).

An individual's likelihood of future aggression will be measured by asking the participant "If you could be assured that no one would know, and that you could in no way be punished, how likely would you be to force a woman to have sex with you?." Participants will also be asked, "How likely are you to stop the first time a girl says 'no' to your sexual advances?" Answers will be arranged on a 1-5 likert scale; with one being highly unlikely and 5 being highly likely. This scale can be found in Appendix J (p. 72).

Study 2- Results

Statistics

The goal of study 2 was to examine whether sexual narcissism accounted for variance in reports of past sexual aggression and the likelihood of perpetrating sexually aggressive acts in the future. These two measures were examined individually because they demonstrated substantial independence ($r = .34$). Forty three percent of participants (43%, $n = 71$) reported having committed an act of sexual aggression since the age of 14, with the number of sexually aggressive acts

ranging from 0-17. Close to 10% of the sample ($n = 17$) admitting to having perpetrated more than 5 acts of sexual aggression. A total of 22.7% of men ($n = 37$) indicated some likelihood that they would force sexual activities on a woman in the future. Upon regression analysis, sexual narcissism was significantly related to participant reports of past sexual aggression, $t(161) = 7.38, p < .001$. Sexual narcissism was also found to explain 25% of the variance in such reports. The second regression analysis, investigated the relationship between sexual narcissism and the probability of committing future acts of aggression. We found that the relationship between the two was significant $t(161) = 4.95, p < .001$. Sexual narcissism was found to explain 13% of the variance in these reports.

Discussion

As hypothesized, sexual narcissism was positively related to both past sexual aggression as well as future sexual aggression. These findings provide researchers with a possible new variable which may help predict sexual aggression. When focusing on the development and material covered in sex offender treatment or prevention programs, facilitators may be able to include activities that will serve to decrease the level of a person's sexual narcissism. In addition, once an individual is educated about their problematic belief systems than they are more able to recognize their specific thought patterns which could trigger maladaptive behaviors. Once researchers fully understand the static variables that increase the probability of sexual aggression than we as a society can make efforts to alter these variables.

Limitations and Future Directions

As with most surveys, this research relied heavily on self reporting and as always honesty as well as understanding cannot be assured. The sample was based on convenience and entirely composed of college students. The sample included a limited range of ages and was overwhelmingly Caucasian. The young ages of the participants could limit the opportunities that they have had to act in a sexually aggressive manner. The university is located in a highly religious community which may be related to the low number of participants who have ever engaged in sexual intercourse. In addition, the university's location may also affect the willingness of participants to perpetrate, discuss, or admit to sexual aggression. Data collectors were female which could bias the participants' answers. In addition, female students were often in the same room, filling out a female version of the survey, as the male participants. Future researchers should attempt to limit bias by conducting the research in an all male population with a male data collector.

Sexual narcissism was significantly related to both past accounts of sexual aggression as well as the likelihood of future acts of sexual aggression. Researchers should also continue to explore factors related to sexual narcissism. Further studies should be conducted on sexual narcissism, in more diverse samples as well as within populations of convicted sex offenders. In addition, future studies may consider the relationship between religiosity and sexual narcissism, rape myths, and sexual assault.

Chapter 6

Study 3- Pilot

The purpose of study 3 was to determine if the relationships found in studies 1 and 2 between sexual narcissism and rape myths acceptance, past sexual aggression, as well as the likelihood of future aggression would exist within a population of convicted sex offenders. Working closely with a southeastern sexual assault treatment program, 30 male paroled sex offenders were offered the opportunity to participate in an anonymous pilot survey regarding their sexual attitudes and behaviors. Both IRB and the treatment program approval letters can be found in Appendixes A and B respectively (p. 58, 62).

These men are participating in an out-patient treatment program aimed at providing therapy to sex offenders as well as lowering recidivism rates. Two (2) participants were eliminated because they identified themselves as female, three (3) participants were eliminated because they identified their sexual orientation as homosexual, and three (3) men were eliminated because their primary conviction could not be determined as sexually aggressive (statutory rape (2), incest (1)).

The final population consisted of twenty two (22) men. The men ranged in ages from 22-80. Eighty two percent (81.9%, n=18) of the remaining population was Caucasian, 9% (9.1%, n=2) of the men were African American, and 9% (9.1%, n=2) of the men were Native American. Sixty percent of the population (59.1%, n= 13) of the participants identified themselves as Protestant, 22% (22.1%, n= 5) were Muslim, fourteen % (13.6%, n= 3) were Buddhists, and 5% (4.5%, n= 1) were Catholic. In addition, over a third of the participants (36.4%, n=

8) identified themselves as “highly religious”, 18% (18.2%, n= 4) as “religious”, 27% (27.3%, n= 6) as “kind of religious”, and 18% (18.2%, n= 4) as “a little religious”. None of the participants reported that they were “not at all religious”. All of the participants in the final population have been convicted of and admit to perpetrating a sexually aggressive crime. The participants were also taking part in a mandatory treatment program as part of their parole. A copy of both the University IRB as well as a letter of support from the program leader can be found in Appendixes A(P) and B(P). Participants will be volunteers that choose to complete the survey during one of their regular weekly meetings.

Procedure

Potential participants were informed about the research opportunity during a required weekly sex offender treatment program meeting. After the explanation, they had the opportunity to opt out of the research. If the individual decided to participate, then he was given a consent form. The consent form gave details about the study, who is involved, and who to contact with questions or for further information. Researchers used a standard consent form which can be found in Appendix D(P). During explanations of the research and consent form, participants were shown a print out of another SPSS data file in order to aid in their understanding of the data storage procedure. Researchers hoped that by allowing the participants to see an example data file concerns regarding confidentiality will be eased. The data file can be found in Appendix K(P). After reviewing the consent procedure; participants were asked to confirm their understanding of the consent process before the survey was administered. After the consent form was

administered, investigators read the surveys out loud while the participants marked their answers. In addition, the researcher answered participants' questions regarding any unclear items or clarification about the meaning of specific words used in the survey. Participants were instructed to answer honestly and ask the administrator if any item was unclear. Completed surveys have been stored in a closed box to assure participants of confidentiality. Each survey was given an identification number that is in no way associated with the participant. The numbers started at 100.

Confidentiality of Participants

Participants' protection was ensured through the lack of identifying information either on the completed surveys or stored with the completed surveys. After the required five year storage of the completed surveys, all surveys and consent forms will be destroyed. Researchers will only keep a copy of the data file after the five years. Completed surveys are stored in a locked filing cabinet and only individuals directly related to the research have access to the surveys. Lastly, the participants were informed that they may quit the study at any time with no risk of consequences.

Setting and Apparatus

The data was collected in a classroom setting. The data collector was a female clinical therapist who is also the leader of the treatment program. The researcher chose to use the program leader for data collection because of the already established trust between the men and the therapist. The therapist had been instructed on how to collect the data, store the data, and handle questions. In

all cases, the researcher read the questions out loud in order to aid with the participants' varying reading abilities.

Measures

Demographics.

Participants completed a short demographics questionnaire which includes inquiries about the individual's age, sexual orientation, relationship status, and ethnicity. In addition, the inmates were asked what their primary conviction is and the researcher determined which category it falls under: sexually aggressive, non-sexually aggressive and nonviolent crime. This scale can be found in Appendix D(p 64).

Sexual Narcissism Scale (SNS).

The participant's level of sexual narcissism was measured with the Sexual Narcissism Scale (SNS; Widman, 2007) which measures sexual narcissism and was created especially for this research. The SNS consists of 20 items and a 1-5 likert scale. An example statement includes, "I am an exceptional sexual partner."

Sexual Narcissism Scale (Widman, L., & McNulty, J. K; Manuscript Under Review 2007). Items 12 and 15 are reverse scored. Higher scores signify greater levels of sexual narcissism. Internal consistency for the full scale and each subscale was acceptable (full scale $\alpha = .82$; Sexual Exploitation $\alpha = .75$, Sexual Entitlement $\alpha = .85$; Low Sexual Empathy $\alpha = .76$; Sexual Skill $\alpha = .89$). This scale can be found in Appendix E(p 65).

Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance.

The IRMA-SF is a 20-item scale that assesses the degree to which men accept traditional myths about rape. Example items include, “If a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say that it was rape” and “Men from nice middle-class homes almost never rape”. This version of the IRMA-SF also included three items to avoid response sets that were not scored with the final scale, leaving 17 scoreable items. All items were rated on a 7-point scale from (1) Strongly Disagree to (5) Strongly Agree, with higher scores indicating stronger acceptance of rape myths (Chronbach's $\alpha = .88$) This scale can be found in Appendix F(p 66).

Sexual Behavior Questionnaire (SBQ).

The number of past instances of sexual aggression was assessed with a version of Abbey et al.'s (2005) Sexual Experiences Scale (SES) that recently updated the original SES published by Koss and colleagues (e.g., Koss & Oros, 1982; Koss et al., 1987). The SES is a behaviorally specific measure that assesses the perpetration of male sexual aggression against women since the age of 14. In the current study, participants reported whether or not they had used six different tactics (i.e., arguments/pressure, lies/promises, guilt/anger, giving alcohol or drugs, taking advantage of an intoxicated woman, and using physical force) to engage in five different types of sexually aggressive behavior (i.e. fondling/kissing, attempted sex, oral sex, sexual intercourse, and anal sex/insertion of objects). Total scores were computed by summing the total number of items endorsed; thus total scores that could range from 0 = no sexual aggression to 30 = using all six tactics

to engage in all five sexually aggressive behaviors. This scale can be found in Appendix L (p. 74).

Likelihood of Future Aggression (LFA).

An individual's likelihood of future aggression was measured by asking the participant "If you could be assured that no one would know, and that you could in no way be punished, how likely would you be to force a woman to have sex with you?." Participants were also asked, "How likely are you to stop the first time a girl says 'no' to your sexual advances?" Answers were arranged on a 1-5 likert scale with one being highly unlikely and 5 being highly likely. This scale can be found in Appendix I (p. 70).

Statistics

Before running correlation analyses, the researcher chose to determine the participants' likelihood of future sexual aggression. Twenty three percent (22.7%, n=5) of participants reports at least some likelihood of continuing their sexual advances after a woman has said "no" and made it clear that she was not interested in sex. Sixty-four percent (63.7%, n= 14) of participants expressed at least some likelihood of having sex with a women they were dating even if she was too drunk to consent. Finally, over 22% (22.6%, n= 5) of participants reported some likelihood of forcing sex on a women if they were guaranteed that they would not get caught or punished. While only 9% (9.1%, n=2) of the men reported that they had used physical force to make a women have sex with them, all of the individuals in the final sample were convicted of a sexually aggressive crime.

The researcher conducted a bivariate correlation to examine the relationships between rape myth acceptance, sexual narcissism, past sexual aggression, as well as future sexual aggression. As hypothesized, sexual narcissism was significantly, positively related to the likelihood of future sexual aggression ($r = 0.731$). Past sexual aggression was significantly and negatively related to the likelihood of future aggression ($r = -0.463$). Next, a partial correlation was conducted on sexual narcissism, past sexual aggression, and the likelihood of future sexual aggression while controlling for rape myth acceptance. When rape myth acceptance was controlled for, none of the relationships were significant. Rape myth acceptance was not significantly related to any of the other variables. Due to this unusual finding, the researcher decided to investigate the skewedness of the answers on the rape myth acceptance scale. Participants choose their answers based on a 1-5 likert scale. Higher numbers represent more acceptance of that particular rape myth. Upon analysis, the highest mean of scores was 3. The overall mean of scores was 2.3. The mean of rape myth acceptance score was positively skewed with the bulk of the scores under the median (3) of all possible scores (1-5). The data was positively skewed with a score of -0.426. In addition, the researcher analyzed the kurtosis of the data and found that the data was not clustered with a score of -0.895.

Results and Discussion

As hypothesized, men who were higher in sexual narcissism were also significantly more likely to report an increased likelihood of future sexual aggression. The rest of the results found were not expected. Past sexual aggression was significantly related to future sexual aggression; however the two

were negatively related. Men who admit to past sexually aggressive behavior report *less* likelihood of future sexual aggression. The researcher believes that this finding is due to the fact that all of the men who participated in the survey had been caught by the police and faced legal consequences to their behavior. The fact that these men were caught and punished could explain why they were less likely to perpetrate or at least less likely to admit their willingness to perpetrate future acts of sexual aggression. The results from the partial correlation also continue to suggest the dependent nature of the relationship between rape myth acceptance and sexual narcissism. When controlling for rape myth acceptance, the variables that had previously been correlated with sexual narcissism are no longer significantly related. This was also found in study 1.

Rape myth acceptance was not significantly related to any other variable. The researcher feels that this unusual finding could be explained by the fact that the participants were currently participating in a sex offender treatment program. The program is designed to help eliminate the belief systems that lead to sexual assault as well as educate participants about more socially appropriate sexual behaviors and attitudes. The researcher strongly believes that the participants were able to recognize the socially undesirable and socially correct answers on the rape myth acceptance scale. This resulted in the participants choosing the “correct” answer instead of answering honestly. The idea that the survey was not answered honestly is supported by the level of skewness found in the rape myth acceptance data. This finding suggests that the treatment program that the participants were enrolled in was successful on some level. At the very least the participants were

able to identify the most socially correct response out of the set and at the most the participants are changing their belief sets.

Limitations and Future Directions

This research relied heavily on self reporting and honesty as well as understanding cannot be assured. This sample was composed entirely of convicted sex offenders who were required by the state to participate in a sex offender treatment program as a condition of their parole; this could bias the survey results because of the forced nature of their treatment. Participants' answers might also be biased due to the fact that they are currently receiving treatment. In addition, the treatment program is located in a highly religious community and participants reported a high level of religiosity. These two factors could be affecting the reported rape attitudes. The sample included a limited range of races and was overwhelmingly Caucasian. Finally, the sample size was small, consisting of only 22 participants.

The relationship between sexual narcissism and rape myth acceptance should continue to be studied so that researchers can better understand their interactions with each other as well as sexual assault. Future studies should also be conducted within more diverse samples. In addition, comparing the surveys of community men to those of convicted sex offenders could prove to be interesting. Researchers should investigate the differences between convicted sex offenders who chose to seek out treatment and those who do not or are not forced to obtain treatment as part of their parole. In addition, future studies may consider the

relationship between religiosity and sexual aggression, sexual narcissism, as well as rape myths acceptance.

Chapter 7

Final Discussion

The overall purpose of this research was to further the research on sexual narcissism and sexual aggression by investigating the relationships between sexual narcissism, rape myth acceptance, past histories of sexual aggression, and the likelihood of future aggression. As hypothesized, in study 1, sexual narcissism was found to be significantly correlated with rape myth acceptance as well as four of the known predictors of rape myth acceptance. These predictors include: willingness to label a date rape scenario as rape, rape victim empathy, lifetime number of sexual partners, and the number of sexual partners within the past year. Partial correlations performed in studies 1 and 3 show that the relationship between sexual narcissism and rape myth acceptance may be more dependent than originally presumed. Since rape myth acceptance has continuously been shown to predict sexual aggression; it is imperative that researchers learn which variables predict rape myth acceptance. In addition, sexual narcissism was also related to past sexual aggression in study 2 and related to the higher likelihood of future sexual assault in both study 2 and 3.

The information obtained through this research will be useful for both conducting further research as well as the design of a preventative program intended to dispel beliefs associated with sexual assault. Programs that are designed to reduce sexual assault and recidivism rates should focus on the variables that predict sexual aggression such as rape myth acceptance and sexual narcissism. It could prove very beneficial to implement a preventative program

that discusses sexual assault and makes an effort to dispel rape myth acceptance through education. These programs should be incorporated in middle school health classes.

Future research needs to further investigate the nature of the relationship between sexual narcissism and rape myth acceptance. Mediation should be examined. In addition, more studies need to test whether or not sexual narcissism and sexual aggression are positively correlated. Once the relationship is established, researchers need to study the development of sexual narcissism so that we can better understand all facets of the personality trait. Further studies need to focus on special populations such as convicted sex offenders who are receiving treatment and those convicted sex offenders who are not receiving or refuse treatment. Both incarcerated and paroled offenders should be surveyed. In addition, the surveys of convicted sex offenders should be compared with those of men from the community.

List of References

- Abbey, A., McAuslan, P. & Ross, T. L. (1998). Sexual assault perpetration by college men: The role of alcohol, misperception of sexual intent, and sexual beliefs and experiences. *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 17, 167-195.
- Abbey, A. Parkhill, M. R., & Koss, M. P. (2005). The effects of frame of reference on responses to questions about sexual assault victimization and perpetration. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 29, 364-373.
- Abbey, A; Zawacki, T; Buck, P; Testa, M; Parks, K; Norris, J; Martin, S; Livingston, J; McAuslan, P; Clinton, A. M; Kennedy, C; George, W; Davis, K; Martell, J. (2002). How does alcohol contribute to sexual assault? Explanations from laboratory and survey data. *Alcoholism:-Clinical and Experimental Research*, 26 (4) April 2002, 575-581.
- Ahlmeyer, S., English, K., & Simons, D. (1999). *The impact of polygraphy on admissions of crossover offending behavior in adult sexual offenders*. Presentation at the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers 18th Annual Research and Treatment Conference, Lake Buena Vista, FL.
- Ahlmeyer, S., Heil, P., McKee, B., and English, K. (2000). The impact of polygraphy on admissions of victims and offenses in adult sexual offenders. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 12(2), 123-138.
- American Psychiatric Association (2000). *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (4th ed, Text Revision). Washington, DC.

- Baumeister, R. F., Catanese, K. R., & Wallace, H.M. (2002). Conquest by force: A narcissistic reactance theory of rape and sexual coercion. *Review of General Psychology*, 6, 92-135.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (1995). Criminal victimization in the United State Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.
<<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/crimoff.htm#sex>>.
- Bushman, B. J., Bonacci, A. M., van Dijk, M., & Baumeister, R. F. (2003). Narcissism, sexual refusal, and aggression: Testing a narcissistic reactance model of sexual coercion. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 84, 1027-1040.
- Check, J.V. P. (1985). The Hostility Towards Women Scale (Doctoral Dissertation, University of Manitoba, 1985) *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 45, 3993.
- Check, J. V. P., & Malamuth, N. M. (1983). Sex role stereotyping and reactions to depictions of stranger versus acquaintance rape. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 45, 344-356.
- Check, J. V., & Malamuth, N. (1985). An empirical assessment of some feminist hypotheses about rape. *International Journal of Women's Studies*, 8, 414-423.
- Check, J. V. P., Malamuth, N. M., Elias, B., & Barton, S. (1985). On hostile ground. *Psychology Today*, 56-61.

DeGue, Sarah; DiLillo, David. (2004). Understanding Perpetrators of Nonphysical Sexual Coercion: Characteristics of Those Who Cross the Line. *Violence and Victims*, 19(6) 673-688.

Deitz, S.R., Blackwell, K.T., Daley, P.C., & Bently, B.J. (1982). Measurement of empathy toward rape victims and rapists. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 43, 372-384.

Department of Justice: National Crime Victimization Survey.

<<http://www.ojp.gov/bjs/abstract/saycrle.htm>>.

FBI Uniform Crime Reports (1991). *Crime in the United States*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

Greendlinger, V., & Byrne, D. (1987). Coercive sexual fantasies of college men as predictors of self-reported likelihood to rape and overt sexual aggression. *Journal of Sex Research*, 23, 1-11.

Greenfeld, L., "Alcohol and Crime: An Analysis of National Data on the Prevalence of Alcohol Involvement in Crime," National Symposium on Alcohol Abuse and Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, DC, April 5-7, 1998).

Grunfeld, B. & Noreik, K. (1986). Recidivism among sex offenders: A followup study of 541 Norwegian sex offenders. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 9, 95-102.

Hall, G.C.N., "Sex Offender Recidivism Revisited: A Meta-Analysis of Recent Treatment Studies," *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 63 (1995): 802-809.

- Hamilton, M. & Yee, J. (1990). Rape knowledge and propensity to rape. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 24, 111-122.
- Hanson, R.K. & Bussiere, M. (1998). Predicting relapse: A meta-analysis of sexual offender recidivism studies. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 66 (2), 348-362.
- Hurlbert, D. F. & Apt, C. (1991). Sexual narcissism and the abusive male. *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy*, 17, 279-292.
- Hurlbert, D. F., Apt, C., Gasar, S., Wilson, N. E., & Murphy, Y. (1994). Sexual narcissism: A validation study. *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy*, 20, 24-34.
- Johnson, Rachel., Matten, E., Runne, S; Widman, L., Welsh, D.,_(2007, March) Rape Myths; Promiscuity; and Sexual Narcissism. Poster presented at the annual University of Tennessee Exhibition of Undergraduate Research and Creative Achievement.
- Kilpatrick, D., Edmunds, C., and Seymour, A., "Rape in America: A Report to the Nation," National Victim Center (Arlington, VA, 1992).
- Koss, M. P., Gidycz, C. A., & Wisniewski, N. (1987). The scope of rape: Incidence and prevalence of sexual aggression and victimization in a national sample of higher education students. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 55, 162-170.
- Koss, M. P., & Oros, C. J. (1982). Sexual experiences survey: A research instrument investigating sexual aggression and victimization. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 50, 455-457.

- Lanier, C. A. (2001). Rape-accepting attitudes: Precursors to or consequences of forced sex. *Violence Against Women*, 7, 876-885.
- Loh, C., Gidycz, C. A., Lobo, T. R., & Luthra, R. (2005). A Prospective Analysis of Sexual Assault Perpetration: Risk Factors Related to Perpetrator Characteristics. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 20, 1325-1348.
- Lonsway, K. A. & Fitzgerald, L. F. (1994). Rape myths: In review. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 18, 133-164.
- Lonsway, K. A. & Fitzgerald, L. F. (1995). Attitudinal antecedents of rape myth acceptance: A theoretical and empirical reexamination. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 68, 704-711.
- Malamuth, N.M. (1981). Rape Proclivity among males. *Journal of Social Issues*, 37, 138-157.
- Malamuth, N. M. (1989). The Attraction to Sexual Aggression scale: Part One. *Journal of Sex Research*, 26, 26-49.
- Malamuth, N. M. (1998). The confluence model as an organizing framework for research on sexually aggressive men: Risk moderators, imagined aggression, and pornography consumption. In R. G. Geen & E. Donnerstein (Eds.), *Human Aggression: Theories, Research, and Implications for Social Policy* (pp. 229-245). San Diego, CA, US: Academic Press.
- Malamuth, N. M., Linz, D., Heavy, C. L., Barner, G., & Acker, M. (1995). Using the conflict model of sexual aggression to predict men's conflict with

women: A 10-year follow-up study. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 69, 353-369.

Malamuth, N. M., Sockloskie, J. S., Koss, M. P. & Tanaka, J. S. (1991).

Characteristics of aggressors against women: Testing a model using a national sample of college students. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 59, 670-681.

Marshall, W.L. & Barbaree, H.E. (1990). Outcomes of comprehensive cognitivebehavioral treatment programs. In W.L. Marshall, D.R. Laws, and H.E. Barbaree (Eds.), *Handbook of sexual assault: Issues, theories, and treatment of the offender* (pp.363- 385). New York: Plenum.

Mischel, W., & Shoda, Y. (1995). A cognitive-affective system theory of personality: Reconceptualizing situations, dispositions, dynamics, and invariance in personality structure. *Psychological Review*, 102, 246-268.

Muehlenhard, C. L. & Linton, M. A. (1987). Date rape and sexual aggression in dating situations: Incidence and risk factors. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 34, 186-196.

Muehlenhard, C. L. & MacNaughton, J. S. (1988). Women's beliefs about women who "lead men on". *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 7, 65-79.

National Crime Victimization Survey, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002, Table 82,

89

Osland, J. A., Fitch, M., & Willis, E. E. (1996). Likelihood to rape in college males. *Sex Roles: A Journal of Research*, 35, 171-183.

Payne, D. L., Lonsway, K. A., & Fitzgerald, L. F. (1999). Rape myth acceptance:

Exploration of its structure and its measurement using the Illinois Rape

Myth Acceptance Scale. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 33, 27-68.

Post, Lori., Mezey, Nancy., Maxwell, Christopher., Wibert, Wilma Novales.

(2002). The Rape Tax: Tangible and Intangible costs of Sexual Violence.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 17, 7, 773-782.

Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network (RAINN).

<[http://www.rainn.org/statistics?gclid=CKHvhM_V-](http://www.rainn.org/statistics?gclid=CKHvhM_V-JgCFQVuswodcxp1lg)

[JgCFQVuswodcxp1lg](http://www.rainn.org/statistics?gclid=CKHvhM_V-JgCFQVuswodcxp1lg)>.

Rice, M.E., Harris, G.T., & Quinsey, V.L. (1990). A follow-up of rapists assessed

in a maximum security psychiatric facility. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 5

(4), 435-448.

Sturgeon, V.H. & Taylor, J. (1980). Report of a five-year follow-up study of

mentally disordered sex offenders released from Atascadero State

Hospital in 1973. *Criminal Justice Journal*, 4, 31-63.

Tennessee Department of Corrections.

(<http://www.state.tn.us/correction/faq.html>). 3/12/2008.

Tjaden & Thoennes. (2000). Prevalence and consequences of male-to-female and

female-to-male intimate partner violence as measured by the National

Violence Against Women Survey. *Violence Against Women*. Vol 6(2) Feb

2000, 142-161.

- White, J. W. & Smith, P. H. (2004). Sexual assault perpetration and reperpetration: From adolescence to young adulthood. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 31, 182-202.
- Widman, L., & McNulty, J. K. (2009). Sexual Narcissism and the Perpetration of Sexual Aggression. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*. Online First..
- Wryobeck, J. M. & Wiederman, M. W. (1999). Sexual narcissism: Measurement and correlates among college men. *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy*, 25, 321-331.

Table 1
Correlations among Predictors of Rape Myth Acceptance: Study 1

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
1. Rape Myth Acceptance	1					
2. Rape Empathy	-0.559**	1				
3. Sexual Narcissism	0.552**	-0.348**	1			
4. Total sex partners ever	0.136	-0.114	0.308**	1		
5. Total sex partners past year	0.183*	-0.124	0.255**	0.495**	1	
6. Willingness to label date rape as rape	-0.441**	0.406**	-0.361**	-0.193*	-0.201**	1

*p<.05

**p<.01

Table 2
Partial correlation among variables that predict sexual narcissism: Study 1

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Total sex partners ever	1				
2. Total sex partners last year	0.427**	1			
3. Willingness to label date rape as rape	-0.175	-0.108	1		
4. Rape empathy	-0.74	-0.55	0.179*	1	
5. Sexual Narcissism	0.272**	0.151	-0.186*	-0.068	1

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

~ Partial correlations controlling for Rape Myth Acceptance

Table 3
Partial correlation among variables that predict rape myth acceptance: Study 1

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Total sex partners ever	1				
2. Total sex partners last year	0.405**	1			
3. Willingness to label date rape as rape	-0.129	-0.119	1		
4. Rape empathy	-0.058	-0.096	0.295**	1	
5. Rape myth acceptance	0.015	0.124	-0.335**	-0.454**	1

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

1 Partial correlations controlling for Sexual Narcissism

Table 4
Bivariate correlations of variables that predict sexual aggression: Study 3

	1	2	3	4
1. Sexual Narcissism	1			
2. Rape Myth Acceptance	0.321	1		
3. Likelihood future agg	0.602**	0.334	1	
4. Past Sexual Aggression	-0.392**	0.018	-0.484*	1

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

Table 5

Partial correlation for the variables that predict sexual narcissism: Study 3

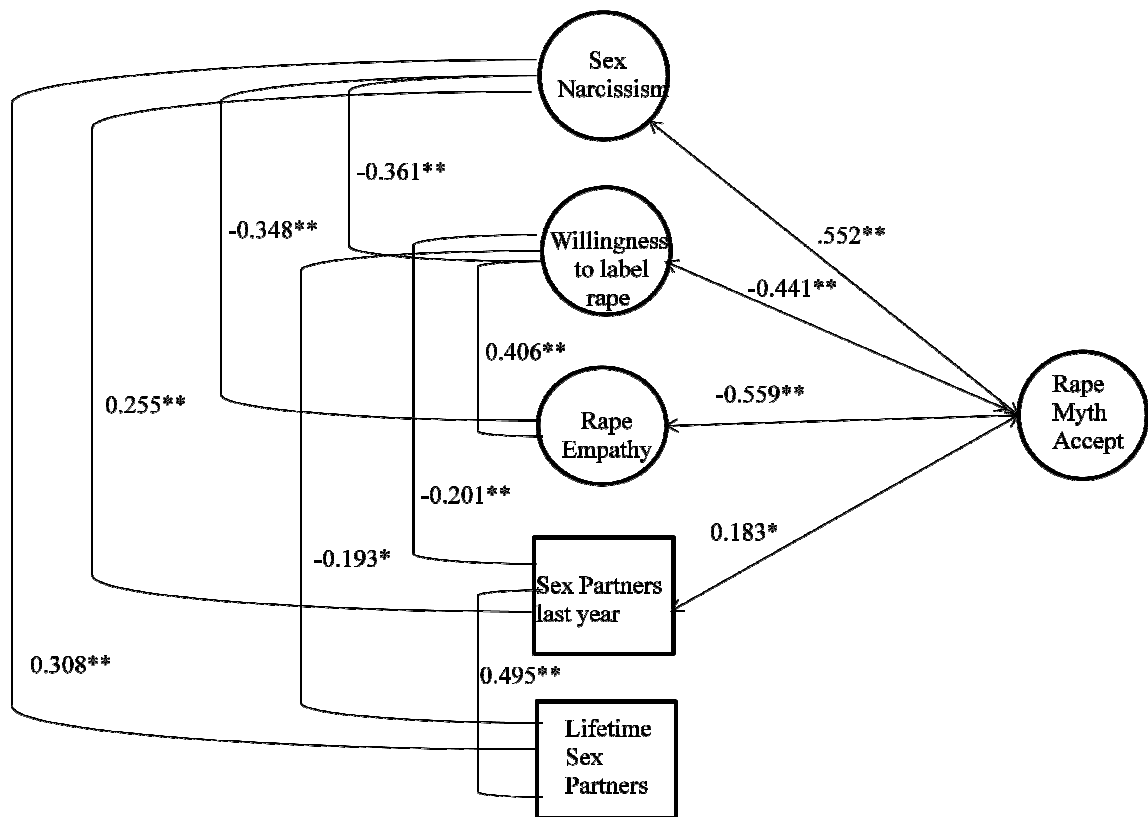
	1	2	3
1. Past Sexual Aggression	1		
2. LFA	-0.497	1	
Sexual Narcissism	-0.41	0.706	1

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

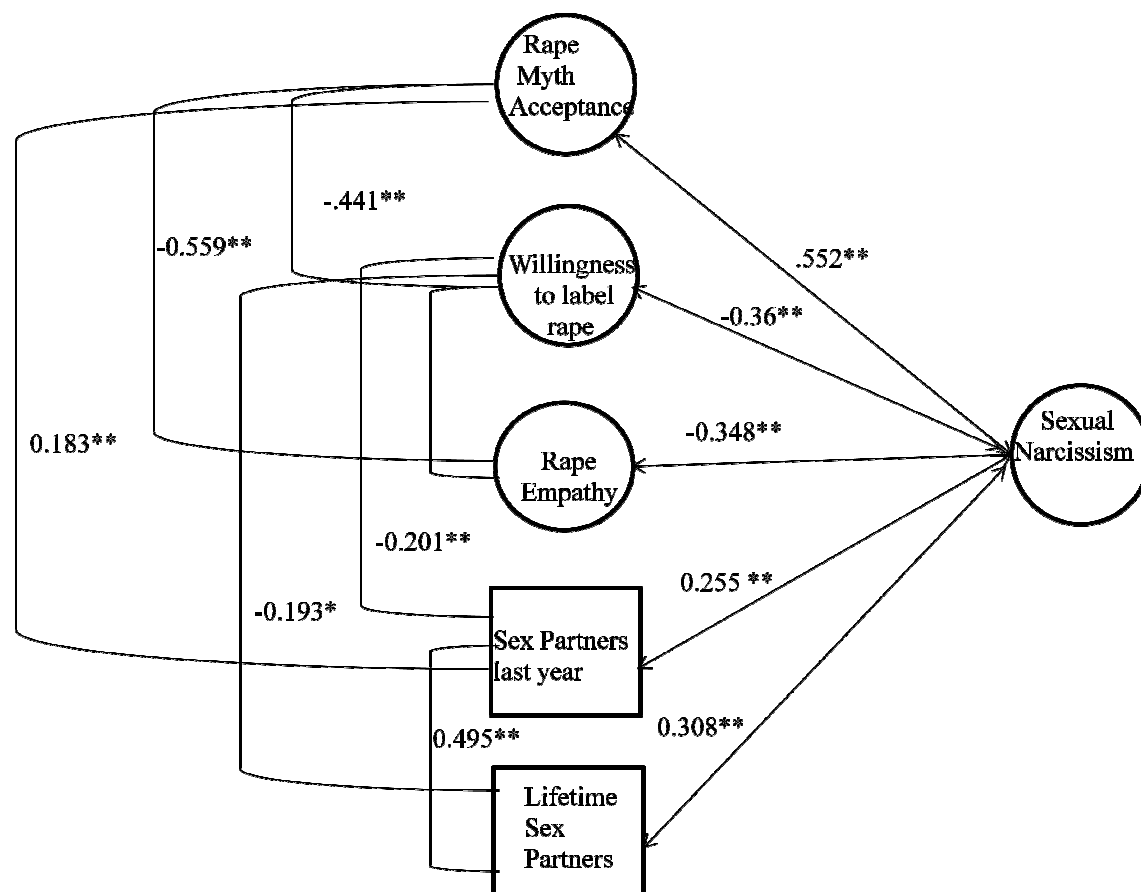
~ Partial correlations controlling for Rape Myth Acceptance

Figure 1
Significant Correlations for rape myth acceptance- Study 1



* $p < .05$
 ** $p < .01$

Figure 2
Significant Correlations for sexual narcissism- Study 1



* $p < .05$
 ** $p < .01$

Figure 3

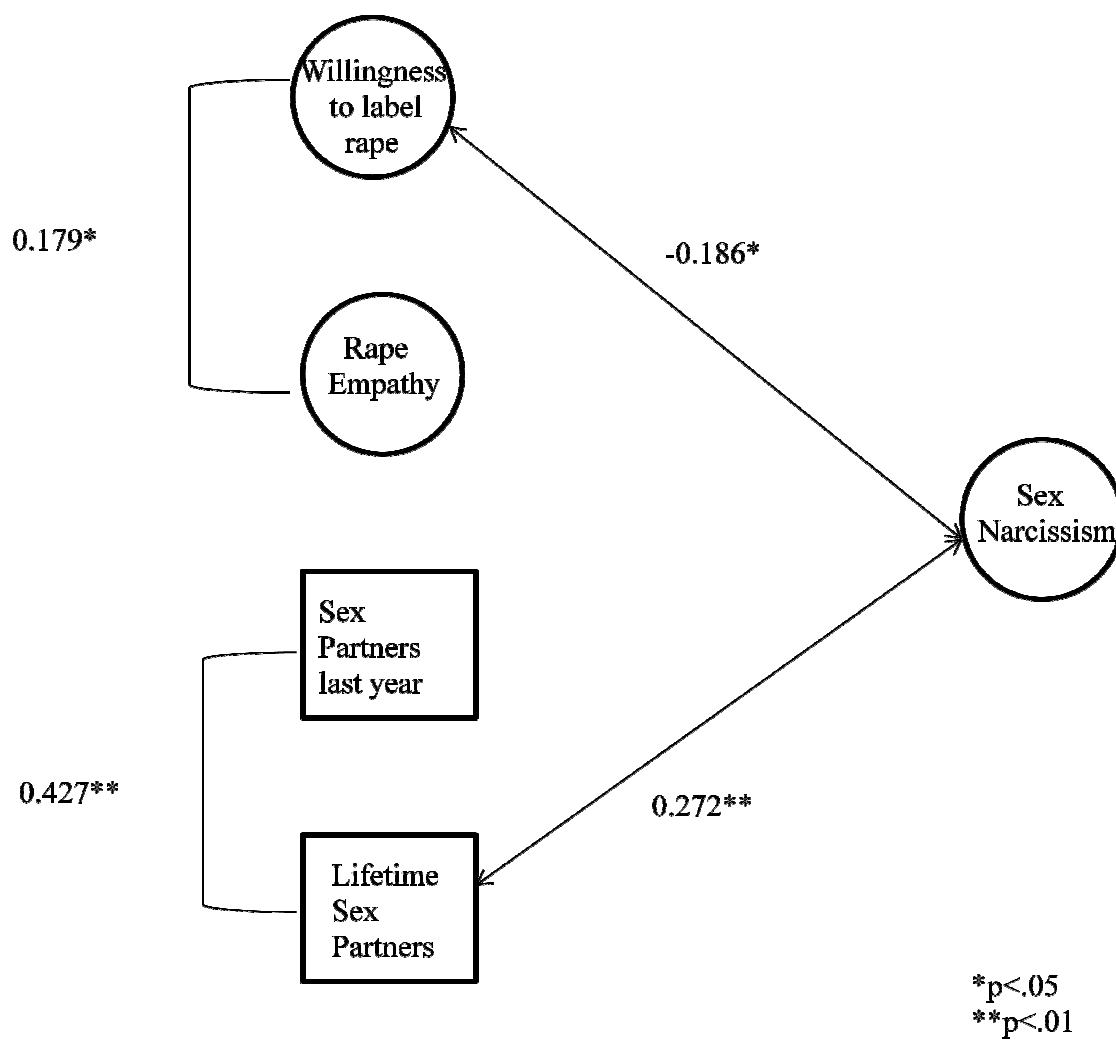
Significant Partial Correlations: Controlling for Rape Myth Acceptance- Study 1

Figure 4

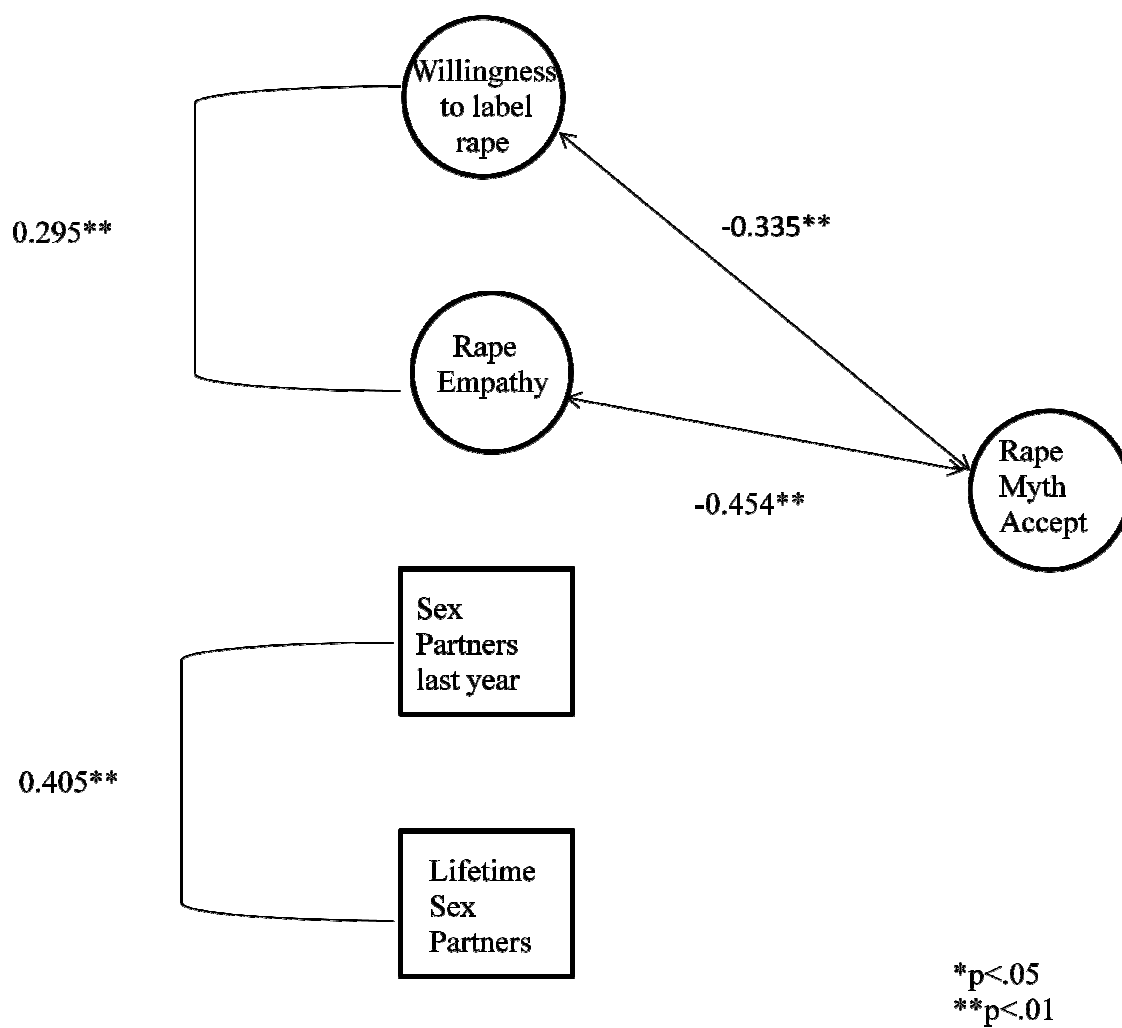
Significant Partial Correlations: Controlling for Sexual Narcissism- Study 1

Figure 5

Regression of Sexual Narcissism onto: Past Sexual Aggression and onto Likelihood of Future Sexual Aggression –Study 2

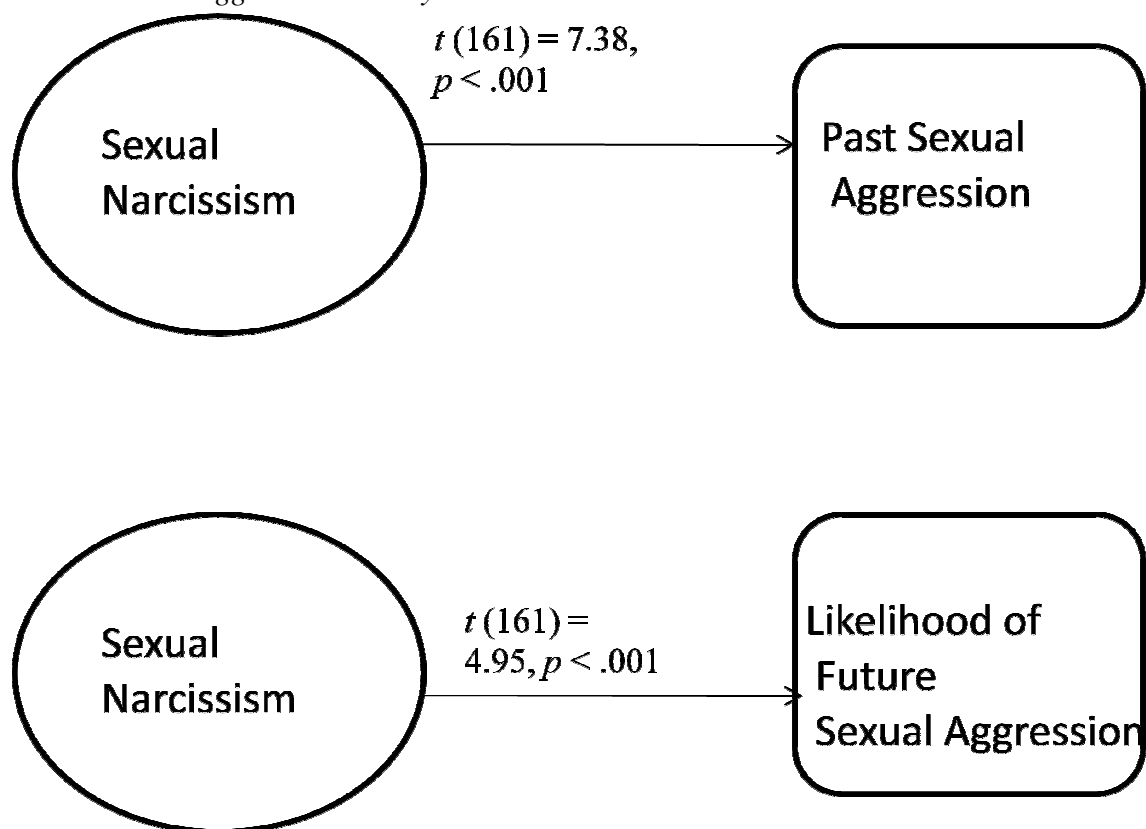


Figure 6

Significant correlations among variables related to sexual assault: Study 3

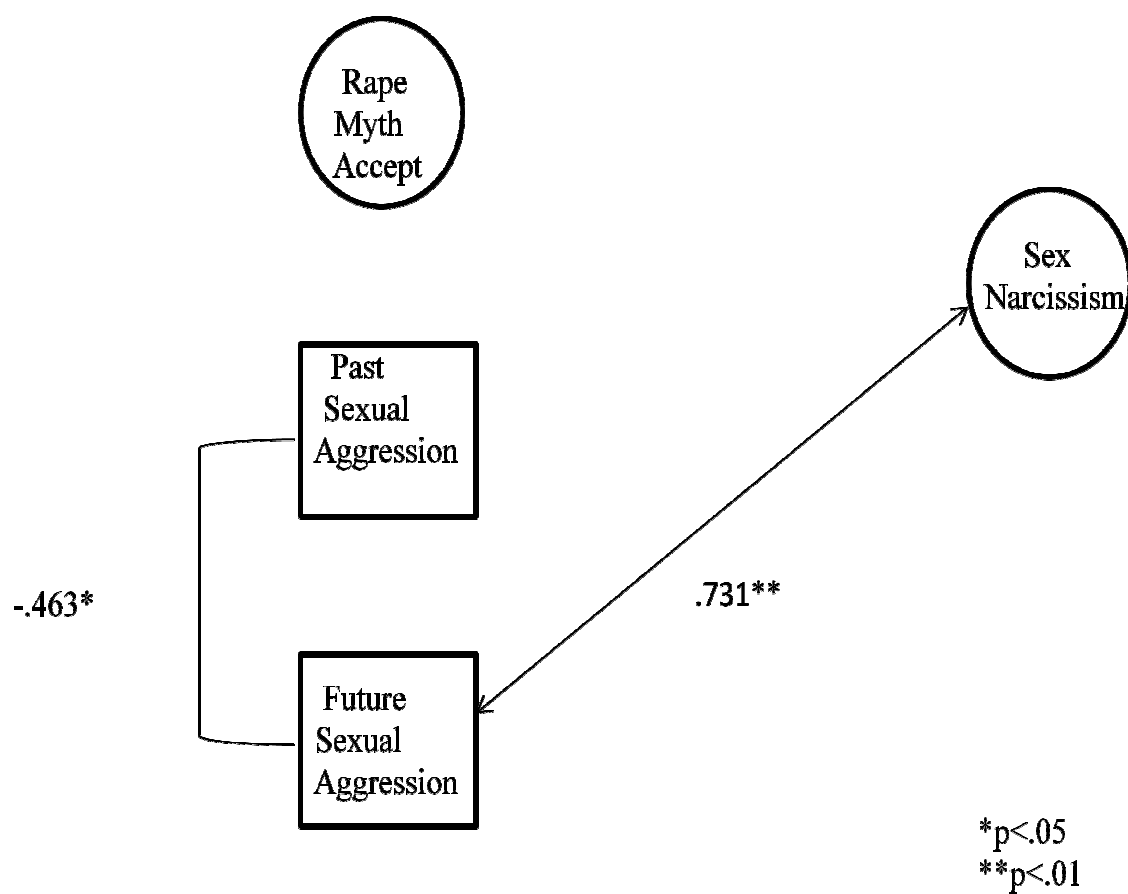
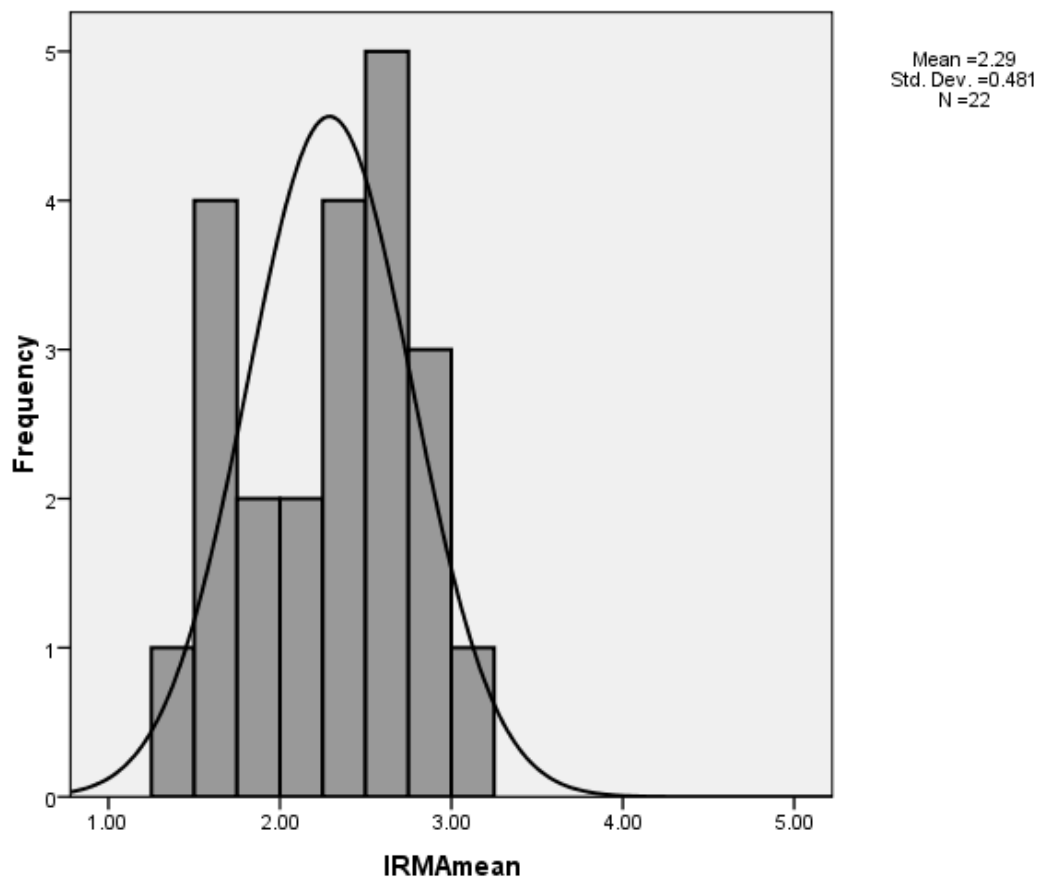


Figure 7

Distribution of rape myth acceptance means: Study 3



Appendix A

IRB Approval Letter



Institutional Review Board
Dept. 4905
615 McCallie Avenue
Chattanooga, TN 37403-2588
Phone: (423) 425-4443

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rachel Johnson
Ebony Alexander
Dr. Lester Ourth **IRB # 08-160**

FROM: Lindsay Pardue, Director of Research Integrity
M. D. Roblyer, IRB Committee Chair

DATE: October 15, 2008

SUBJECT: IRB # 08-160: Investigation of Sexual Assault Predictor Variables Using a Prison Population

The Institutional Review Board has reviewed and approved your application and assigned you the IRB number listed above. You must include the following approval statement on research materials seen by participants and used in research reports:

The Institutional Review Board of the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (FWA00004149) has approved this research project # 08-160.

Please remember that you must complete Form C when the project is completed or provide an annual report if the project takes over one year to complete. The IRB Committee will make every effort to remind you prior to your anniversary date; however, it is your responsibility to ensure that this additional step is satisfied.

Please remember to contact the IRB Committee immediately and submit a new project proposal for review if significant changes occur in your research design or in any instruments used in conducting the study. You should also contact the IRB Committee immediately if you encounter any adverse effects during your project that pose a risk to your subjects.

For any additional information, please consult our web page <http://www.utc.edu/irb> or email instrb@utc.edu

Best wishes for a successful research project.

IRB Letters of Change Approval



Institutional Review Board
 Dept. #935
 615 McCallie Avenue
 Chattanooga, TN 37403-2538
 Phone: (423) 425-4443

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rachel Johnson
 Ebony Alexander
 Dr. Lester Ourth IRB # 08-160

FROM: Lindsay Pardue, Director of Research Integrity
 M. D. Roblyer, IRB Committee Chair

DATE: January 7, 2009

SUBJECT: IRB # 08-160: An Investigation of Sexual Assault Predictor Variables Using a Prison Population

The Institutional Review Board has reviewed and approved the following changes for the IRB project listed above:

- Project location to change from the TN Department of Corrections to the AL Department of Corrections.

You must include the following approval statement on research materials seen by participants and used in research reports:

The Institutional Review Board of the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (FWA00004149) has approved this research project # 08-160.

Please remember that you must complete Form C when the project is completed or provide an annual report if the project takes over one year to complete. The IRB Committee will make every effort to remind you prior to your anniversary date; however, it is your responsibility to ensure that this additional step is satisfied.

Please remember to contact the IRB Committee immediately and submit a new project proposal for review if significant changes occur in your research design or in any instruments used in conducting the study. You should also contact the IRB Committee immediately if you encounter any adverse effects during your project that pose a risk to your subjects.

For any additional information, please consult our web page <http://www.utc.edu/irb> or email instrb@utc.edu

Best wishes for a successful research project.

Institutional Review Board
Dept. 4905
615 McCallie Avenue
Chattanooga, TN 37403-2598
Phone: (423) 425-4443

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rachel Johnston
Dr. Lester Ourth **IRB # 08-160**

FROM: Lindsay Pardue, Director of Research Integrity
M. D. Roblyer, IRB Committee Chair

DATE: March 5, 2009

SUBJECT: IRB # 08-160: Investigation of Sexual Assault Predictor Variables using a Prison Population

The Institutional Review Board has reviewed and approved the following changes for the IRB project listed above:

- Addition of Trey Shoemaker to team; Ebony Alexander no longer part of the research.

You must include the following approval statement on research materials seen by participants and used in research reports:

The Institutional Review Board of the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (FWA00004149) has approved this research project # 08-160.

Please remember that you must complete Form C when the project is completed or provide an annual report if the project takes over one year to complete. The IRB Committee will make every effort to remind you prior to your anniversary date; however, it is your responsibility to ensure that this additional step is satisfied.

Please remember to contact the IRB Committee immediately and submit a new project proposal for review if significant changes occur in your research design or in any instruments used in conducting the study. You should also contact the IRB Committee immediately if you encounter any adverse effects during your project that pose a risk to your subjects.

For any additional information, please consult our web page <http://www.utc.edu/irb> or email instrb@utc.edu

Best wishes for a successful research project.

Appendix B

BHA Approval Letter

 6216 Airpark Drive • Chattanooga TN 37421 • 423-899-0024 • fax 423-899-5688 • www.bhachattanooga.com

A. Lee Solomon, M.D.
PSYCHIATRIST

Jen S. Cohen, M.D.
PSYCHIATRIST

Tim Larson, M.D.
PSYCHIATRIST

Pranmeet Bhushan, M.D.
PSYCHIATRIST

Jeff Guajardo, APN, BC
CLINICAL NURSE SPECIALIST

Jim Brown, Ph.D.
PSYCHOLOGIST

Nicky Osbeck, Ph.D.
PSYCHOLOGIST

Kathleen R. Scott, L.C.S.W.
CLINICAL THERAPIST

Kim D. Stricker, L.C.S.W.
CLINICAL THERAPIST

Cathy Le Parker, L.C.S.W.
CLINICAL THERAPIST

Heather Manson-James, L.C.S.W.
CLINICAL THERAPIST


Jennifer Gardner Cummins, L.P.C.
CLINICAL THERAPIST

March 23, 2009

To Whom It May Concern:

I'm a licensed professional counselor as well as a state certified sexual offender treatment provider. Rachel Johnson a UTC graduate student has request help in completing her research project regarding sexual offenders. I approve of and support her research using the questionnaire and therefore the information from the sexual offenders in my treatment group. If you have any questions please feel free to call my cell phone at 423-364-3833.

Thank you,

 L.P.C./N-HSP

Consent Form

PRINCIPAL RESEARCHER: Rachel Johnson

TITLE OF PROPOSAL: Predictor Variables of Sexual Aggression using an Outpatient Treatment Program for Sex Offenders

1. Indicated below are the (a) purpose of this study; (b) procedures to be followed; and, (c) approximate duration of this study:

The purpose of this study is to investigate sexual behaviors and attitudes that exist within our society. These attitudes and behaviors will be obtained through an anonymous survey. The answers will be based on self report and kept confidential. Completed surveys will be identified by a random number assigned to each survey and no identifying information will be associated with the survey. During the survey, participants are asked to remain seated. If a question is unclear, participants should ask the researcher to explain it. The survey should take about 45 minutes to complete. **The Institutional Review Board of The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (FWA00004149) has approved this research project #08-160. You may contact the chair of the IRB, Dr. Roblyer at 423-425-5567.**

2. Discomforts, inconveniences and/or risks that can be reasonably expected are:

Risks include boredom, inconvenience, minor psychological discomfort and loss of confidentiality. Support staff have been made available if a participant has and psychological discomfort due to the topic. Confidentiality will be assured by storing the surveys under lock and key. In addition, no identifying information will be kept with the surveys. Surveys will be identified using a random number assigned to each survey.

3. The participant's rights, welfare, and privacy will be protected in the following manner:

- a. In signing this consent form, you have not waived any of your legal rights, nor have you released this institution/agency from liability for negligence.
- b. All data obtained from you during the course of this study will be accessible only to the principal researcher(s) and The Tennessee Department of Corrections.

- c. Should the results of this project be published, you will be referred to only by number.

NOTE: YOU ARE FREE TO WITHDRAW THIS CONSENT AND TO DISCONTINUE PARTICIPATION IN THIS STUDY OR ACTIVITY AT ANY TIME.

4. This consent information was presented in (a) written ☒, or (b) oral ☒ form.

I understand the procedures to be used in this study and the possible risks involved. All my questions have been answered. I also understand that my rights and privacy will be maintained, and I freely and voluntarily choose to participate. I understand that I may withdraw at any time. I further understand that I will derive no benefit from participation in the study; no compensation will be earned, no reduction of sentence or special consideration will occur on my behalf for participation.

Date

Signature of Participant

Date

Signature of Witness

Appendix D

Personal Information

1. Age (in years): _____
2. Sexual Orientation (Circle One):
 Heterosexual (straight) Homosexual (gay) Bisexual (bi)
3. Are you (circle one)
 Single Married Divorce Widowed
 Dating more than one person Dating one person
4. Total number of years of formal education (including grade school) _____
5. What race are you (circle one)?
 African American Asian Caucasian Hispanic
 Native American Other _____
6. What religion are you?
 Protestant Catholic Jewish Muslim Buddhist None
 Other _____
7. Are you (circle one)?
 1 2 3 4 5
 Not religious Kind of religious Very religious
8. How many children do you have? _____
 How many sons? _____ How many daughters? _____
9. Were you convicted of a (circle one)
 Aggressive crime Sexually Aggressive crime Non violent crime
 (mugging, assault) (rape) (tax evasion, fraud)
10. What was your primary conviction? _____

11. Have you ever been convicted of a sexually aggressive crime? Yes/ No
12. If so, was it after your incarceration? Yes/ No

Appendix E
Sexual Narcissism Scale

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. I am an exceptional sexual partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. My sexual partners think I am fantastic in bed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. When I want to have sex, I will do whatever it takes.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. I am entitled to sex on a regular basis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. When I sleep with someone, I rarely know what they are thinking or feeling.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. I would be willing to trick a person to get them to have sex with me. . . .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. The feelings of my sexual partners don't usually concern me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. I have been very successful in my sexual relationships.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. If I ruled the world for one day, I would have sex with anyone I choose. .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. One way to get a person in bed with me is to tell them what they want to hear.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. I would be irritated if a dating partner said no to sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. It is important for me to know what my sexual partner is feeling when we make love.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. I should be permitted to have sex whenever I want it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14. I expect sexual activity if I go out with someone on an expensive date. .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15. I enjoy sex more when I feel I really know the person.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16. I really know how to please a partner sexually.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17. I feel I deserve sexual activity when I am in the mood for it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18. Others have told me I am very sexually skilled.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

.
19. I could easily convince an unwilling person to have sex with me. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

.
20. I do not usually care how my sexual partner feels after sex. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Appendix F

Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance

IRMA (Payne et al., 1999)	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
A woman who is raped while she is drunk is at least somewhat responsible.	1	2	3	4	5
Although most women wouldn't admit it, they generally like being physically forced to have sex.	1	2	3	4	5
If a woman is willing to "make out" with a guy, then it's no big deal if he goes a little further and has sex with her.	1	2	3	4	5
Many women secretly desire to be raped.	1	2	3	4	5
If a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say that it was rape.	1	2	3	4	5
Men from nice middle-class homes almost never rape.	1	2	3	4	5
Rape accusations are often used as a way of getting back at men.	1	2	3	4	5
Usually, only women who dress sexy are raped.	1	2	3	4	5
If the rapist doesn't have a weapon, you really can't call it a rape.	1	2	3	4	5
Rape is unlikely to happen in a woman's own neighborhood.	1	2	3	4	5
Women tend to exaggerate how much rape affects them.	1	2	3	4	5
A lot of women lead a man on and then they cry rape.	1	2	3	4	5
A woman who "teases" men deserves anything that might happen.	1	2	3	4	5
When women are raped, it's often because the way they said "no" was unclear.	1	2	3	4	5
Men don't usually intend to force sex on a woman, but sometimes they get too sexually carried away.	1	2	3	4	5
A woman who dresses in skimpy clothes should not be surprised if a man tries to force her to have sex.	1	2	3	4	5
Rape happens when a man's sex drive gets out of control.	1	2	3	4	5

Most rape and sexual assaults are committed by strangers.	1	2	3	4	5
Most rapists are caught by police.	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix G

Deitz Rape Empathy Scale

DRES

*or each statement, indicate how much you agree or disagree
by circling your answer on the scale on the right.*

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
1. I feel that the situation in which a man compels a woman to submit to sexual intercourse against her will is an unjustifiable act under any circumstances.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
2. It is more important to know about the past sexual activity of the alleged rapist than the past sexual activity of the alleged rape victim in deciding the matter of guilt or innocence in a rape case.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
3. In general, I feel that rape is an act that is not provoked by the rape victim.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
4. I would find it easier to imagine how a rape victim might feel during an actual rape than how a rapist might feel.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
5. I cannot understand why a man would use force to obtain sexual relations with a woman under any circumstances.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
6. In a court of law, I feel that the rapist must be held accountable for his actions during the rape.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
7. A woman has the right to dress in a sexually attractive way whether she is really interested in having sexual relations or not.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
8. I would find it easier to empathize with the shame and humiliation a rape victim might feel during a trial to prove rape than with the feelings a rapist might have.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
9. If a man rapes a sexually active woman, his actions would not be justified in his actions by the fact that she chooses to have sexual relations with other men.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
10. I don't believe that any women secretly want to be raped.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
11. In deciding whether a rape has occurred or not, the burden of proof should rest with the man, who must prove that a rape has not actually occurred.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
12. I believe that it is impossible for a rape victim to enjoy being raped.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
13. I can really empathize with the helplessness a victim might feel during a rape if all of her attempts to resist the rape have failed.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
14. After a rape has occurred, I think the woman would suffer more emotional torment in dealing with the police than the man would.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
15. I feel it is possible for a man to rape a woman against her will.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
16. If a rape trial was publicized in the press, I feel the rape victim would suffer more emotional trauma from the publicity than the rapist.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
17. Even if a couple has had sexual intercourse before, if the man forces the woman to have sexual intercourse with him against her will, this should be considered rape.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
18. I can understand a wife's humiliation and anger if her husband forced her to have sexual relations with him.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA
19. If I were a member of the jury in a rape trial, I would probably be more likely to believe the woman's testimony than the man's since it takes a lot of courage on the woman's part to accuse the man of rape.	SD	MD	D	N	A	MA	SA

Appendix H

*Date Rape Narrative***Short Story**

Directions: Please read the following short story and answer the items that follow.

Tom has gone out a few times with Sarah, a woman he met recently. One weekend, Tom and Sarah went to a movie together and then back to his place. They had a few beers, listened to music, and did a bit of making out. At a certain point Sarah realized she had too much to drink to be able to drive home. Tom said she could stay over with him, no problem. He was quick to grab this opportunity to have sex with her. Sarah said no, Tom was rushing her and anyway she was too drunk. Tom didn't let that stop him – he had sex with her anyway.

1. In a few words or phrases, describe what Sarah might have been feeling and thinking in this situation:

Sarah was probably feeling:

Sarah was probably thinking:

2. In a few words or phrases, describe what Tom might have been feeling and thinking in this situation:

Tom was probably feeling:

Tom was probably thinking:

3. How likely would you be to act like Tom in this situation?

Extremely Unlikely / Unlikely / Neutral / Likely / Extremely Likely

4. How likely would you be to act like Sarah in this situation?

Extremely Unlikely / Unlikely / Neutral / Likely / Extremely Likely

5. In this situation, do you think Tom was wrong for having sex with Sarah?

Absolutely Not / Probably Not / Not Sure / Probably So / Absolutely So

6. In this situation, do you think Tom raped Sarah?

Absolutely Not / Probably Not / Not Sure / Probably So / Absolutely So

Appendix I

Sexual Behavior Questionnaire

Study 2

Sexual Behaviors Questionnaire

With how many COMMITTED ROMANTIC PARTNERS have you EVER done the following?

	None	1-3 Partners	4-6 Partners	7-15 Partners	16-50 Partners	51+ Partners
1. Hugged	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Kissed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Engaged in intimate touching with clothes on	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Engaged in intimate touching with clothes off	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Engaged in oral sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Engaged in anal sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Engaged in vaginal sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

With how many NON-ROMANTIC or CASUAL PARTNERS have you EVER done the following?

	None	1-3 Partners	4-6 Partners	7-15 Partners	16-50 Partners	51+ Partners
8. Hugged	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Kissed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Engaged in intimate touching with clothes on	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Engaged in intimate touching with clothes off	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Engaged in oral sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Engaged in anal sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Engaged in vaginal sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. Have you ever consented to unwanted sexual activity? (ex. Your partner wants to engage in some type of sexual activity, but he/she does not force or coerce you in any way. Instead of telling him/her "no", you engage in the sexual activity without hinting that you do not want to).

- ☐ No (If you answered no, please skip to question 19)
☐ Yes (If you answered yes, please answer questions 16-18)

16. If you answered yes to number 15, please indicate how often you have consented to unwanted sexual activity?

- ☐ Rarely ☐ Sometimes ☐ Often ☐ Always

17. If you answered yes to number 15, please indicate during which sexual activities this has occurred (check all that apply)?

- ☐ Intimate touching with clothes on
☐ Intimate touching with clothes off
☐ Oral sex
☐ Anal sex
☐ Vaginal sex

18. There are many different reasons why people go along with sexual activity, even when they do not want to. What was the reason(s) you decided to go along with the sexual activity? Please check all that apply.

- ☐ Affection for partner
☐ Curious/ready for sex
☐ Uncomfortable talking about or saying no to sexual activity
☐ Under the influence of drugs or alcohol
☐ To increase your partner's commitment to you
☐ To increase your partner's satisfaction with the relationship
☐ Other (Please specify) _____

Please continue the SBQ on next page

19. How old were you when you had vaginal sexual intercourse for the first time?
- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Have not had sex | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 | <input type="checkbox"/> 18 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 | <input type="checkbox"/> 22 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 | <input type="checkbox"/> 17 | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21 | <input type="checkbox"/> Over 22 |
20. How many COMMITTED ROMANTIC PARTNERS have you had vaginal sex with IN THE LAST YEAR?
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7-10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16-20 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 11-15 | <input type="checkbox"/> Over 20 |
21. How many NON-ROMANTIC or CASUAL PARTNERS have you had vaginal sex with IN THE LAST YEAR?
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7-10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16-20 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 11-15 | <input type="checkbox"/> Over 20 |
22. How many COMMITTED ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS have you been in IN THE LAST 4 YEARS?
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7-10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16-20 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 11-15 | <input type="checkbox"/> Over 20 |
23. Of the COMMITTED ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS mentioned above in how many did YOU INITIATE THE BREAK UP?
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7-10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16-20 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 11-15 | <input type="checkbox"/> Over 20 |
23. Of the COMMITTED ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS mentioned above how many did YOUR PARTNER INITIATE THE BREAK UP?
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7-10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16-20 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 11-15 | <input type="checkbox"/> Over 20 |

Please answer the following questions about sexual experiences that have happened SINCE THE AGE OF 14.

24. Have you ever been in a situation in which you were PRESSURED or WORN DOWN by continual arguments until you engaged in any of the following behaviors:
- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| No | Yes | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. Kissing? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sexual acts such as manual stimulation of genitals or oral sex? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. Sexual intercourse? |
25. Have you ever been in a situation in which someone gave you ALCOHOL or DRUGS until you engaged in any of the following behaviors:
- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| No | Yes | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. Kissing? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sexual acts such as manual stimulation of genitals or oral sex? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. Sexual intercourse? |
26. Have you ever been in a situation in which someone THREATENED TO USE PHYSICAL FORCE (holding you down, etc.) to make you engaged in any of the following behaviors:
- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| No | Yes | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. Kissing? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sexual acts such as manual stimulation of genitals or oral sex? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. Sexual intercourse? |
27. Have you ever been in a situation in which someone USED PHYSICAL FORCE (holding you down, etc.) to make you engaged in any of the following behaviors:
- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| No | Yes | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. Kissing? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Sexual acts such as manual stimulation of genitals or oral sex? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. Sexual intercourse? |

Appendix J

Likelihood of Future Aggression

	Very likely	Likely	Not sure	Not likely	Not at all likely
How likely are you to stop the first time a girl says 'no' to your sexual advances?	1	2	3	4	5
You've wanted to have sex with your girlfriend for a long time, but she has always said 'no.' One night, you take her to a party where she gets very drunk. How likely are you to have sex with her on that night?	1	2	3	4	5
If you could be assured that no one would know, and that you could in no way be punished, how likely would you be to force a woman to have sex with you?	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix K

Index of Sexual Narcissism

ISN Scale

Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with the following items by circling your response.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. In sex, I like to be the one in charge.	SD	D	N	A	SA
2. My partner has difficulty understanding my sexual needs.	SD	D	N	A	SA
3. In general, most people take sex too seriously.	SD	D	N	A	SA
4. When it comes to sex, I consider myself a knowledgeable person.	SD	D	N	A	SA
5. In a close relationship, sex is an entitlement.	SD	D	N	A	SA
6. I believe I have a special style of making love.	SD	D	N	A	SA
7. I think people have the right to do anything they please in sex.	SD	D	N	A	SA
8. My partner tends to place too many emotional demands on me.	SD	D	N	A	SA
9. Pleasing yourself in sex is most important because it is hard to please someone sexually if you don't please yourself first.	SD	D	N	A	SA
10. A relationship can keep one from engaging in a lot of fulfilling sexual experiences.	SD	D	N	A	SA
11. Not enough people have sex for fun anymore.	SD	D	N	A	SA
12. I have no sexual inhibitions.	SD	D	N	A	SA
13. Too much relationship closeness can interfere with sexual pleasure.	SD	D	N	A	SA
14. In certain situations, sexually cheating on a partner is justifiable.	SD	D	N	A	SA
15. I think I am, better at sex than most people my age.	SD	D	N	A	SA
16. In a close relationship, I would expect my partner to fulfill my sexual wishes.	SD	D	N	A	SA
17. My partner seldom gives me the sexual praise I deserve.	SD	D	N	A	SA
18. In a relationship where I commit myself, sex is a right.	SD	D	N	A	SA
19. In order to have a good sexual relationship, at least one partner needs to take charge.	SD	D	N	A	SA
20. Relationships that are too close are often too demanding.	SD	D	N	A	SA
21. When it comes to sex, not enough people live for the moment.	SD	D	N	A	SA
22. I know some pretty unique sexual techniques.	SD	D	N	A	SA
23. Emotional closeness can easily get in the way of sexual pleasure.	SD	D	N	A	SA
24. Couples should leave a relationship when they find sex to no longer be enjoyable.	SD	D	N	A	SA
25. In a close relationship, if a sexual act feels good, it is right	SD	D	N	A	SA

Appendix L

Sexual Experiences	How many times in the past 12 months?	How many times since age 14?
		0 1 2 3+
1.	Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration) by:	0 1 2 3+ 0 1 2 3+
	a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	d. Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	e. Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent by:	
	a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	c. Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

want to.

c. Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

d. Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

e. Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

7. Even though it did not happen, a man TRIED to put his penis into my butt, or someone tried to stick in objects or fingers without my consent by:

a. Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

b. Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

c. Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

d. Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

e. Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

8. I am: Female ☐ Male ☐ My age is _____ years and _____ months.

9. Did any of the experiences described in this survey happen to you one or more times? Yes ☐

No ☐

What was the sex of the person or persons who did them to you?

I reported no experiences ☐

Female only ☐

Male only ☐

Both females and males ☐

10. Have you ever been raped? Yes ☐

No ☐

Appendix M

Example Data file

1991 U.S. General Social Survey.sav [DataSet1] - SPSS Data Editor

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

1: sex 2.0 Visible: 44 of 44 Variables

	sex	race	region	happy	life	sibs	chlds	age	educ	paeduc	maeduc	speduc	prest90	occcat90	tax
1	2	1	1.00	1	1	1	2	61	12	97	12	97	22	3.00	1
2	2	1	1.00	2	1	2	1	32	20	20	18	20	75	1.00	1
3	1	1	1.00	1	0	2	1	35	20	16	14	17	59	1.00	0
4	2	1	1.00	9	2	2	0	26	20	20	20	97	48	1.00	1
5	2	2	1.00	2	1	4	0	25	12	98	98	97	42	3.00	1
6	1	2	1.00	2	0	7	5	59	10	8	6	97	0	.	0
7	1	2	1.00	1	1	7	3	46	10	8	98	97	0	.	8
8	2	2	1.00	2	0	7	4	99	16	5	6	97	60	2.00	0
9	2	2	1.00	2	2	7	3	57	10	6	5	97	0	.	8
10	2	1	1.00	2	1	1	2	64	14	8	12	20	38	6.00	1
11	1	1	1.00	2	1	6	0	72	9	12	98	97	36	6.00	1
12	2	1	1.00	1	0	2	5	67	12	8	8	13	28	6.00	0
13	1	1	1.00	2	0	1	0	33	15	11	12	14	65	1.00	0
14	1	3	1.00	2	2	2	1	23	14	12	12	97	49	2.00	1
15	2	1	1.00	2	2	7	1	33	12	12	12	97	50	2.00	1
16	2	1	1.00	1	2	6	2	59	12	8	98	12	0	.	1
17	1	1	1.00	2	0	4	1	60	14	6	6	97	32	2.00	0
18	1	1	1.00	1	2	6	2	77	9	0	0	8	36	6.00	2
19	2	2	1.00	2	0	12	2	52	14	8	12	8	51	2.00	0
20	1	2	1.00	1	3	5	1	55	7	98	98	16	42	3.00	1
21	2	2	1.00	1	2	2	1	37	14	12	12	97	42	3.00	1
22	2	3	1.00	2	0	7	0	45	9	8	99	97	0	.	0
23	2	2	1.00	3	2	4	0	34	12	98	98	98	42	3.00	8
24	2	2	1.00	3	1	7	3	35	9	98	98	9	0	.	8
25	2	2	1.00	2	2	6	1	35	13	8	98	97	0	.	2

Data View Variable View

SPSS Processor is ready

Welcome - Window... psy201 lab1_1.sav [DataSet1...] Output1 [Docume... 1991 U.S. General So... 12:46 PM

Vita

Rachel Johnson was born in Knoxville Tennessee and began her college career at the University of Tennessee. After a short period at the University of Hawaii and a summer studying in Italy she returned home to Knoxville and graduated. Upon receiving her bachelor's degree, Rachel continued her studies at the University of Tennessee Chattanooga campus. This is where she completed her master's thesis on sexual assault predictor variables. Rachel has since been admitted as a doctoral candidate in clinical psychology with an emphasis in forensics at Spalding University.